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IMPEACHMENT.

Further Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution.

The President's Attempt to Obtain Control of the Treasury Department.

The Defeat of the Constitutional Amendment in Alabama.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2.

The session of the trial to-day was opened simultaneously with a genuine April thunder shower, which was accompanied with a high wind and dense clouds of dust which, with the darkness, so filled the Senate Chamber that it had to be lighted before business could proceed. The dust was driven through all the corridors of the Capitol, permeated every room and chamber, and so interfered with the respiratory organs as to produce a coughing chorus in the galleries, which increased the confusion. The effect of the gas lights was to add to the solemnity and impressiveness of the scene, and it was not unlike, in some respects, the many night sessions in past Congresses. Partly on account of the storm and partly on account of the defects of the ticket system, the number of spectators was smaller than on any previous day, but the audience was of the same highly distinguished character.

MR. KARSNER RECALLED.

The first witness called was the Delaware friend of Gen. Thomas, who was recalled to enable Mr. Stanbery to complete his cross-examination. The only point sought to be established was that Karsner called on Stanton the day after his conversation with Thomas, and communicated that conversation to him, and that was the way it came to the knowledge of the Managers. Butler said he didn't care so long as it got there.

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN FERRY.

Congressman Ferry, of Michigan, who was one of those present the morning Gen. Thomas made his first demand for the War Office, was next called. He simply corroborated the evidence of Messrs. Van Horn and Moorhead on the same point.

GEN. EMORY AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. Emory was next called to prove the charges of the ninth article. The examination was quite long, and the testimony of the General was given in a very clear and prompt manner, though whether it sustains the broad charge of the indictment may well be doubted. On the cross-examination, Mr. Stanbery questioned Gen. Emory very sharply as to the right of army officers to construe a law, as well as an order from a superior officer. Gen. Emory stated that in the instance he had no alternative, as the order alluded to simply embodied the law in question, viz., the act requiring all orders to pass through the General-in-Chief. Mr. Stanbery then asked him again, sharper than before, the same question, when Gen. Emory replied with soldier-like severity that it did not make any difference, the order and law were one in this instance; the order containing nothing but the law, he had nothing to do but obey. Mr. Stanbery then suspended.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Wilson then proceeded to put in another batch of record evidence, covering the following points: The official order relieving Gen. Canby and putting Gen. Emory in command of the Department of Washington. The order or request of the President to Gen. Grant asking that Gen. Thomas be assigned to duty as Adjutant-General. The President's order to Gen. Grant directing him not to obey any orders assumed to be issued by order of the President, unless he knew them to so be issued, together with Gen. Grant's request, asking that the order be put in writing, which, it will be recollected, was the origin of the Grant-Johnson correspondence.

Mr. Stanbery here inquired whether the Managers proposed to submit the rest of the correspondence, when Mr. Wilson informed him that they only proposed to submit such letters as they deemed necessary for their case, without reference to any prior or subsequent letters. He next submitted the President's letter of Feb. 10, being his final rejoinder to Gen. Grant, and which was accompanied by the Cabinet indorsement. When Mr. Wilson had read this letter, Mr. Stanbery curtly asked if the Managers did not propose to submit the accompanying letters of the Cabinet. Mr, Wilson said "Certainly not." Mr. Stanbery asked, "Suppose there was a postscript, would you not read it?" "But there is no postcript," rejoined Mr. Wilson. Hereupon a sharp discussion ensued as to the right of the Managers to submit the letter without the accompanying indorsements from the members of the Cabinet. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bingham argued the question for the Managers and Mr. Evarts and Mr. Stanbery for the defence. After much sharp sparring, in which the legal reasons were apparently with the defence, the Chief Justice exercised his option of submitting the question to the Senate without deciding the case primarily himself. The vote was taken, the objection was overruled, and the letter as presented by Mr. Wilson was admitted—yeas 20, nays 29. All the Democrats but Mr. Buckalew voted aye, and nine Republicans voting with eleven Democrats in favor of sustaining the objection of the defence.

NON-PARTISAN VOTES.

Right here it is well to note that if the public will closely analyze the votes given in the Senate, it will be discovered that the charge of partisan action lies almost wholly at the doors of the Democratic adherents of Mr. Johnson. With now and then a rare exception, they vote solidly in his favor on all interlocutory questions while on almost every occasion the Republicans are divided according to their convictions. Thus, within three days, the Managers have three several times been overruled by the Senate on important questions.

MORE DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Wilson next submitted the President's order appointing Gen. Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, indorsed "Official copy furnished to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Signed, L. Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*." Thus proving the charge that Gen. Thomas did positively attempt to exercise the duties of Secretary of War, and that he signed himself accordingly in one or more instances. Mr. Wilson next submitted a copy of the President's notice to heads of departments that Stanton had been removed and Thomas appointed, the copy of the same being that furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. WALLACE.

Next, Gen. Wallace, commanding the garrison of Washington, was called to prove that the President had sought to obtain from him information as to the character and number of troops of the garrison. His testimony was unimportant, and precisely the same as heretofore given.

W. E. CHANDLER EXAMINED.

At 2:30 a recess of 15 minutes was taken. Resuming, Hon. W. E. Chandler, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was called and sworn. Mr. Butler examined him with reference to the *modus operandi* by which requisitions for money are paid by the Treasury Department. After explaining at length and testifying to the fact that under the present law the Assistant Secretary can sign warrants under certain circumstances, Mr. Butler asked him when Mr. Cooper was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. To this the defence objected, and asked what was the object of the testimony. Mr. Butler, in the course of his remarks, developed this theory upon which the prosecution were proceeding, to wit: That the President having removed Mr. Stanton as early as August last, sought to get a man appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, whom he knew he could depend on to do his bidding. Then, having Mr. Culloch's offer to resign in writing, he would notify him that it was accepted. And thus having a Secretary of War *ad interim*, and a Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*, both in violation of law, but both after his own heart, he could get at the money of the Government for his own purposes with the greatest facility. After a long debate and numerous questions by Senators, particularly by Mr. Frelinghuysen, who is the author of the law which empowers the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to sign warrants for money under certain circumstances, the question was put to the Senate, and the testimony was declared inadmissible—yeas 22, nays 27. Sixteen Republicans voted with eleven Democrats in the negative—another illustration of the non-partisan character of the Senate's treatment of these collateral questions. The Democrats, of course, voted according to their political convictions.

The ground on which this testimony was rejected is stated by some of the Senators to be, that it was opening up questions not covered in the charges, and they deem it advisable to confine the proof closely to the explicit violations of law charged in the indictment. Any diffusion of matter or effort must weaken the case of the prosecution. No further testimony was given by Mr. Chandler, after this objection was sustained.

ALABAMA AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. C. A. Tinker, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Office in this City, was next called to prove the authenticity of a certain dispatch from Gov. L. E. Parsons, of Alabama, dated Jan. 17, 1867, to the President on the subject of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and the President's reply, urging that the vote rejecting the same be not reconsidered. This of course was objected to, but Mr. Boutwell, in a forcible speech, showed that it was admissible under both the tenth and eleventh articles, as going to prove the intent and the efforts of the President to defeat and obstruct the work of reconstruction. On submitting the question to the Senate the objection was overruled, and he dispatches admitted, by yeas 27; nays, 17. Ninet Republicans, viz.: Messrs. Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Morrill of Maine, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Williams voted with eight Democrats against, it, the latter, as usual, voting all one way.

Connected with this dispatch there is the following bit of peculiar personal history; In the early stages of the first impeachment investigation, news reached the Judiciary Committee from Montgomery, that Gov. Parsons had official advices from the President on the subject of ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. On the 8th of February, abont three weeks after the date of this dispatch, Gov. Parsons was examined before the Judiciary Committee. The reader will please read the President's dispatch to Mr. Parsons and then read the following testimony:

By Mr. Boutwell—Q.—Has he, President Johnson, ever, at any time, to you or in your presence, given any counsel or advice as to what should be done by yourself or anybody else on the subject of ratifying or rejecting the Constitutional Amendment? A.—I cannot recollect that he has.

Q.—Do you know of anything done by President Johnson in reference to its ratification or rejection? A.—I cannot say that I do; I do not recollect anything that he has ever done on the subject.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 5 o'clock a motion was made that the Senate adjourn, but the vote seemed to be about equally divided, whereupon the yeas and nays were demanded, which resulted in yeas 22 and nays 22, and thus gave the Chief Justice an opportunity for giving the casting vote, which he threw in the affirmative, and thus enabled the hungry Senators to get their dinners in good time, the Democrats all voting one way as usual, in the direction of their dinners.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CASE.

The progress made to-day leads to the belief that the Managers will get through with their evidence this week. The counsel for the President were scarcely so strenuous in their objections to-day as on yesterday and the day before. They seem to be struggling between a lawyer-like propensity to object to, and choke off everything that may damage the cause of their client and the fact that the President in his Messages, in his answer to the articles admits everything the prosecution claim, and maintains that he has nevertheless violated no law, nor rendered himself liable in any other respect to impeachment. Some of the President's friends are consoling themselves with the reflection that if a majority of the Senate cannot be had on many of these collateral questions, it is not probable that two-thirds can be secured to convict. They seem to forget that these minor questions afford a latitude for conscience which the main question does not. The Senate may not pronounce guilty on allthe articles, but they are tolerably certain to do os on some.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The Board of Managers this morning had before them Thomas C. Weatherby, of South Carolina, and examined him at length on the same subject alluded to in the Parson's dispatch. It is alleged that the President urged the rejection of the constitutional amendment in South Carolina as well as in Alabama.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, April 2.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and the chair was immediately vacated for the Chief Justice, who said: The Sergeant-at-Arms will open the Court by proclamation.

The Sergeant-at-Arms made proclamation in due form.

At 12:10 the Managers were announced, and took their places, and immediately following about a dozen members of the House of Representatives.

The journal was read.

AN AMENDMENT TO RULE SEVEN.

Mr. Drake, immediately after the reading of the journal was concluded, rose and said:

Mr. President: I send to the chair, and ask the adoption of an amendment to rule 7.

The Secretary read the amendment as follows:

"Amend rule 7 by adding as follows: Upon all such questions the votes shall be without a decision unless the yeas and nays be demanded by one-fifth of the members as required by the presiding officer, when the same shall be taken."

At the suggestion of Mr. Drake, rule 7 was read as proposed to be amended. It provides that the Chief Justice shall rule upon all questions of evidence and incidental questions, &c., in the first instance.

Mr. Hendricks—I suppose by the rules, it stands over for one day?

The Chief Justice—If any Senator objects.

Mr. Conkling—Under what rule?

A brief colloquy ensued between Messrs. Henderson and Conkling inaudible in the reporters' gallery.

MR. KARSENER RECALLED.

Mr. Stanbery, of counsel, then rose and said: Mr. Chief Justice, before the Managers proceed with another witness, we wish to recall for a moment Mr. Karsener.

Mr. Butler, of the Managers—I submit that if Mr. Karsener is to be recalled, the examination and cross-examination having been finished on both sides, he must be recalled as a witness of the respondent, and the proper time to call him will be when they begin their case.

Mr. Stanbery—We will call him but for a moment.

The Chief Justice to Mr. Butler—Have you any objection to his being called?

Mr. Butler—No, Sir.

Geo. Karsener took the stand again.

Question by Mr. Stanbery—Mr. Karsener, where did you stay that night, on the 9th of March, when you had had this conversation with Gen. Thomas? A.—I stayed at the house of Mr. Tanner.

TESTIMONY OF HON. MR. FERRY.

Mr. Thomas W. Ferry, a member of Congress from Michigan, was next called, and being sworn, was examined by Mr. Butler, as follows:

Q.—Were you present at the War Office on the morning of the 22d of February when Gen. Thomas came there? A.—I was.

Q.—At the time when some demand was made? A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether you paid attention to what was going on there, and whether you made any memorandum of it? A.—I did pay attention, and I made a memorandum of the occurrences so far as I observed them.

Q.—Have you that memorandum with you? A.—I have.

Q.—Please state, assisting your memory by that memorandum, what took place there, in the order as well as you can, and as distinctly as you can? A.—The memorandum covers the occurrences as distinctly as I can possibly state them; I wrote it immediately after the occurrence, and it is more accurate and perfect than I can state from memory.

Mr. Butler—Unless objected to you may read it.

Mr. Stanbery—We shall make no objections.

The witness then read the memorandum as follows: "War Department, Washington City, Feb. 22, 1868. In the presence of Secretary Stanton, Judge Kelley, Mr. Moorehead, Gen. Dodge, Gen. Van Wyck, Mr. Van Horn, Mr. Delano and Mr. Freeman Clarke. At 11:35 Adjutant-Gen. Thomas came to the office of the Secretary of War, saying, 'Good morning.' The Secretary replied, 'Good morning, Sir.' Then looking around, Thomas said, 'I do not wish to disturb these gentlemen, and I will wait.' The Secretary replied, 'Nothing private here, Sir; what do you want?' Thomas demanded of Secretary Stanton to surrender the Secretary of War office. Stanton denied it to him, and ordered him back to his own office as Adjutant-General. Thomas refused to go, and said, 'I claim the office of Secretary of War, and demand it by order of the President.' Stanton—I deny your authority to act on that order, and I order you back to your own office. Thomas—I will stand here. I want no unpleasantness in the presence of these gentlemen. Stanton—You can stand there if you please, but you cannot act as Secretary of War. I am Secretary of War, and I order you to get out of this office to your own. Thomas—I refuse to go and I will stand here. Stanton—How are you to get possession. Do you mean to use force? Thomas—I don't care to use force, but my mind is made up as to what I am to do. I want no unpleasantness. I shall stay here and act as Secretary of War. Stanton—You shall not. I order you, as your superior, back to your own office. Thomas—I will not obey you, but will stand here. Stanton—You can stand here as you please, but I order you out of this office to your own office. I am Secretary of War. Thomas then went into an opposite room; crossed the hall to Gen. Schriver's office and commenced, ordering Gen. Schriver and Gen. E. D. Townsend. Stanton entered, followed by Moorhead and Ferry, and ordered these officers not to obey or pay any attention to Thomas. He said, 'I deny his authority as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and forbid obedience to his directions. I am Secretary of War, and I now order you out of this office to your own office.' Thomas—I shall not go; I shall discharge the functions of Secretary of War. Stanton—You will not? Thomas—I shall require the employes of the War Department to deliver to me the mails, and shall transact the business of the office. Stanton—You shall not have them, and I order you to your own office."

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examination by Mr. Stanbery: Q.—Did the conversation stop there? A.—So far as I heard, it did.

Q.—You then left the office? A.—I did; I left Gen. Thomas in Gen. Schriver's room, and returned to the Secretary of War's room; the Secretary of War remained for a few moments in Gen. Schriver's room, and then returned to his own room.

Q.—How early on the morning of the 22d did you go to the office of the Secretary of War? A.—My impression is it was about a quarter past eleven o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Had you been there at all the night before? A.—I had not been.

The storm which passed over the city made the hall so dark that the gas had to be lighted at this point.

The testimony was then resumed.

Q.—Did you hear the order given by Gen. Thomas in Gen. Schriver's room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you in Gen. Schriver's room at the time? A.—I believe I was the first who followed Mr. Stanton into Schriver's room, and Moorhead came second.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. EMORY.

Gen. William H. Emory sworn and examined by Mr. Butler.

Q.—What is your rank and your command in the army? A.—I am Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry and Brevet Major-General in the army; my command is the Department of Washington.

Q.—How long have you been in command of that department? A.—Since the 1st of September, 1867.

Q.—Soon after you went into command of the department, did you have any conversation with the President of the United States as to the troops in the department, or their stations? A.—Yes.

Q.—Before proceeding to give that conversation, state to the Senate the extent of the Department of Washington—its territorial limits. A.—The Department of Washington consists of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, excluding Fort Delaware.

Q.—State as well as you can, and if you cannot give it all, the substance of your conversations, which you had with the President when your first entered on the command. A.—It is impossible for me to give anything like the conversation; I can only give the substance of it; it occurred long ago; he asked me about the location of the troops, and I told him the strength of each post, and as nearly as I could recollect, the commanding officers of the posts.

Q.—Go on. A.—That was the substance and important part of the conversation; there was some conversation as to whether more troops should be sent here or not, I recommending that there should be more troops here, and referring the President to the report of Gen. Canby, my predecessor, recommending that there should be always at the seat of government at least a brigade of infantry, a battery of artillery and a squad of cavalry; some conversation was had with reference to the formation of a military force in Maryland which was then going on.

Q.—What military force? A.—The force organized by the State of Maryland.

Q.—Please state as nearly as you can what you said to the President in substance relative to the formation of that military force. A.—I merely stated that I could not see the object of it, and that I did not like the organization, and saw no necessity for it.

Q.—Did you state what your objections were to the organization? A.—I think it likely that I did, but I cannot recollect exactly at this time what they were; I think it likely that I stated that they were clothed in uniform, which was offensive to our people—some portions of it—and that they were officered by gentlemen who had been in the Southern army.

Q.—By offensive uniform do you mean grey? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recollect anything else at that time? A.—Nothing else.

Q.—Did you call at that time upon the President at your own suggestion and of your own mind, or were you sent for? A.—I was sent for.

Q—When again did he send for you for any such purpose? A.—I think it was the 22d of February.

Q.—In what manner did you receive the message? A.—I received a note from Colonel Moore.

Q.—Who is Colonel Moore? A.—He is Private Secretary to the President and an officer in the army.

Q.—Have you that note? A.—I have not; it may be in my desk at the office.

Q.—Did you produce that note before the Committee of the House of Representatives? A.—I read from it.

Q.—Have you since seen that note as copied in its proceedings? A.—I have.

Q.—State whether this (handing paper to witness) is a correct copy? A.—It is a correct copy.

Q.—Please read it. A.—The witness read as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

"GENERAL: The President directs me to state that he will be pleased to have you call upon him as early as practicable. Very respectfully and truly yours,

"WM. G. MOORE, U. S. A."

Q.—How early did you call? A.—I called immediately.

Q.—How early in the day? A.—I think it was about midday.

Q.—Who did you find in the President's room? A.—I found the President alone.

Q.—State as nearly as you can what took place there? A.—I will try and state the substance of it. The words I cannot undertake to state exactly. The President asked me if I recollected the conversation he had with me when I first took command of the Department. I told him I recollected the fact of the conversation distinctly; and he then asked what changes had been made. I told him no material changes, but such as had been made I could state at once. I went on to state that in the Fall six companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry had been brought to this city to Winter, but as an offset to them, that four companies of the Twelfth Infantry had been detached to South Carolina on the requisition of the Commander of that District. Two companies of artillery had been detached by my predecessor; one of them detached for the purpose of aiding in putting down the Fenian difficulties had been returned to the command, and that although the number of companies had been increased, the numerical strength of the command was very much the same, growing out of the order reducing the artillery and infantry from the maximum of the war establishment to the minimum of the peace establishment. The President said, I do not refer to these changes. I replied that if he would state to me the changes he referred to, or who made a report of the changes, perhaps I might be more explicit. He said, I refer to the changes within a day or two, or something to that effect. I told him that no changes had been made; that under a recent order issued for the government of the army of the United States, founded on the law of Congress, all orders had to be transmitted through Gen. Grant to the army, and in like manner, all orders coming from Gen. Grant to any of his subordinate officers, must necessarily come, if in my department, through me; that if by chance an order had been given to any junior officer of mine, it was his duty at once to report the fact. The President asked me, what order do you refer to? I replied, Order No. 17 in the series of 1862. He stated he would see that order, and a messenger was dispatched for it. At that time a gentleman came in who I supposed had business in no way connected with the business which I had in hand, and I withdrew to the further end of the room. While there the messenger came with the book of orders and handed it to me. As soon as the gentleman had withdrawn I returned to the President with the book in my hand, and stated I would take it as a favor if he would permit me to call his attention to that order; that it had been passed in an appropriation bill, and that I thought it not unlikely it had escaped his attention. He took the order and read it, and observed this is not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States which makes me Commander-in-Chief or with the terms of your commission.

Senator Howard called upon the witness to repeat his language.

Witness—He said "this is not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief, or with the terms of your commission." I replied, "that is the order which you have approved and issued to the army for our government," or something to that effect. I cannot recollect the exact words, nor do I pretend to get the exact words of the President of the United States. He said then, I cannot give an order except through the General of the army, or through Gen. Grant. I said in reply, that was my impression, and that was the opinion which the army entertained, and that I thought the army was on that subject a unit. I also said, I think it only fair, Mr. President, to say to you that when this order came out there was considerable discussion on the subject, as to what were the obligations of an officer under the order, and some eminent lawyers were consulted. I myself consulted one, and the opinion was given me decidedly, not equivocally, that we were bound by the order, constitutional or not constitutional.

Q.—Did you state to him who the lawyers were who had been consulted? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you state on that subject? A.—Well perhaps in reference to that, a part of my statement was not altogether correct. In regard to myself I consulted Mr. Robert J. Walker.

Q.—State what you said to the President, whether correct or otherwise? A.—I stated that I had consulted Mr. Robert J. Walker in reply to his question as to who it was that was consulted, and that I understood other officers had consulted Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

Q.—Did you say to him what opinion had been given by those lawyers? A.—I stated that the lawyer whom I consulted stated to me that we were bound by it undoubtedly, and that I understood from some officers, who I supposed had consulted Mr. Johnson, that he was of the same opinion.

Q.—What did the President reply to that? A.—The President said the object of the law was evident; then the conversation ended by my thanking him for the courtesy with which he had allowed me to express my own opinion.

Q.—Did you then withdraw? A.—I then withdrew.

Q.—Did you see Gen. Thomas that morning? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—State whether this paper is an official copy of the order to which you refer? A.—No, Sir; it is only a part of the order. The order which I had in my hand has the Appropriation bill in front of it. That is perhaps another form from the Adjutant-General's office, but it is the substance of the order—is a part of it.

Q.—Is it so far as it covers this matter? A.—As far as it concerns this matter it is the same order, but it is not the same copy, or, more properly speaking, the same edition. There are two editions of the order; one contains the whole Appropriation bill, and this is a section of the Appropriation bill.

Q.—Is this [handing the witness another paper] an official copy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This, I observe, is headed Order No. 15, and you said the order was No. 17; do you refer to the same as a different order? A.—I refer to the same order; I think Order No. 17 is the one containing the Appropriation bill, and I think that is the one on file in my office that made the confusion in the first place; I said Order No. 15 or 17, but Order No. 17, I think, embraces the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler—handing the paper to the President's counsel—This is No. 15, and covers the section of the act.

Mr. Evarts—Then we will treat this as Order No. 17, unless there should be a difference.

Mr. Butler said there was no difference, and he read the order as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 12, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—The following extract from an act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned: "An act making an appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and other purposes. Section 2—And be it further enacted, that the headquarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be at the City of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his absence, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be relieved, suspended or removed from the command or assigned to duty elsewhere than at the headquarters, except at his own request, with the previous approval of the Senate; and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void; and any officer issuing an order or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office; and any officer of the army who shall transmit or obey any order or instruction so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment not less than two years and not more than twenty years, on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Approved March 2, 1867.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-Gen.

Q.—You are still in command of this Department. A.—I am.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stanbery.

Q.—The paper which you had, and which was read by the President on that day, was marked Order No. 17. A.—15 or 17.

Q.—In that paper, marked 15, was the whole Appropriation act printed and set out? A.—Yes.

Q.—In other respects, it was like this? A.—In other respects, it was like that. The copy on file at my office contains the Appropriation bill, and I may have confounded them.

Q.—It is your impression that the paper which you had at the President's, or which was read by you at the President's, is the same as the one in your office? A.—That is my impression.

Q.—As I understand you, when this document, or No. 17, was sent to the officers of the army, there was a discussion among them? A.—yes.

Q.—I see that this document contains no construction of the act, but simply gives the act for their information. A.—That is so.

Q.—On reading the act, a discussion arose among the officers of the army? A.—Yes.

Q.—As to its meaning, or what? A.—A discussion with a view of ascertaining what an officer's obligations under the act were.

Q.—You had received no instructions from the War Department or elsewhere, except what was contained in this document itself? A.—None whatever.

Q.—It left you then to construe the act? A.—Yes. On that you say to settle your doubts you applied to an eminent lawyer? A.—I had no doubts myself. To settle the doubts of others I did.

Q.—And the gentleman to whom you applied was Mr. Robert J. Walker A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it he who advised you that you were bound to obey only orders given through Gen. Grant, whether it was constitutional or unconstitutional to send orders in that way? A.—The question of constitutionality was not raised; it was only a question whether we were bound by the order.

Q.—I understood you to say that the answer was "constitutional or unconstitutional?" A.—Then I made a mistake; my question was whether we were bound by it: I would like to correct that.

Q.—You said in a former answer that the advice was that that you were bound to obey the order whether it was unconstitutional or not until it was decided? A.—We had no right to judge of the constitution.

Q.—That was the advice you got. A.—Yes.

Q.—Decided by whom and where? A.—By the Supreme Court, and not only that, but a new order would have to be promulgated making this null and void and of no effect.

Q.—When you said to the President that he approved something, did you speak in reference to that order, No. 17, which contains the whole of the act? Did you mean to say that he had approved the order or the act. A.—So far as we were concerned the order and the act were the same thing, and if you will observe it, it is marked "approved," that means by the President.

Q.—What is marked approved, the order or the act? A.—The act is marked approved. The order contains nothing but the act, not a word besides.

Q.—Then the approval was to the act? A.—I consider the order and the act the same.

Q.—But the word "approved" that you speak of is to the act? A.—So far as that is concerned, the order and the act are the same thing.

Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Managers, produced and put in evidence an authenticated copy of Gen. Emory's commission to the rank of Major-General by brevet, to rank as such from the 12th of March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED.

Mr. Wilson read the order assigning Gen. Emory to the command of Washington and continued: We now offer the order under which Gen. Thomas resumed his duties as Adjutant-General of the Army of the United States. (Reading it.) We now offer the original letter of Gen. Grant requesting the President to put in writing the verbal order that he had given him prior to the date of this letter. Both the letter and the order of the President are the original documents. (Reads the request.) On that letter is the following endorsement: (Reading the endorsement by the President made in compliance with the request.) The next document which we produce is a letter written by the President of the United States to Gen. Grant of date February 10, 1868. It is the original letter. I send it to the counsel that they may examine it.

Senator Howard—Is that an original?

Mr. Wilson—It is the original.

Mr. Stanbery, after examining it—Mr. Chief Justice: It appears that this is a letter purporting to be a part of the correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President. I ask the honorable Managers whether it is their intention to produce the entire correspondence?

Mr. Wilson—It is not our intention to produce any thing beyond this letter which we now offer.

Mr. Stanbery, returning the letter—No other part of the correspondence but this letter?

Mr. Wilson—That is all we propose now to offer.

Mr. Stanbery—I wish the honorable Managers to state what is the purpose of introducing this letter? What is the object? For what charge?

Mr. Wilson—I may state as the especial object for the introduction of this letter, that it is to show the declaration of the President as to his intent to prevent the Secretary of War (Mr. Stanton) resuming the duties of the office of Secretary of War, in defiance of the Senate. Do you desire it read? (To Mr. Stanbery.)

Mr. Stanbery—Yes, of course.

Mr. Wilson read the letter, which is that in which the President inclosed the testimony of his Cabinet on the question of veracity between himself and Gen. Grant, and which Mr. Wilson did not read.

Mr. Stanbery—I have asked the Honorable Manager if he has read all that he intends to. In that letter certain letters were referred to, of which it is explanatory. Do you propose to read them?

Mr. Wilson—All have been read that we propose to offer.

Mr. Stanbery—You do not propose to offer the papers and documents that accompany that letter?

Mr. Wilson—I will state to the counsel that we offer a letter of the President of the United States. We proposed to offer it. We have offered it. It is in evidence. That is the entire evidence.

Mr. Stanbery—We ask that the documents referred to be read, that accompany it and explain it.

Mr. Wilson—We offer, Sir, nothing but the letter. If the counsel have anything to offer when they come to make up their case, we will consider it then.

Mr. Stanbery—Suppose there were a postscript?

Mr. Wilson—There is no postscript, though. [Laughter.] It is there as written by the President.

Mr. Stanbery—We will ask a ruling upon that point. On the first page of the letter, the matter is referred to, which I will read. He read portions of the letter, emphasizing the President's quotations from Gen. Grant's letter, referring to a former letter of the President's as containing many gross misrepresentations; also the portion referring to the letters inclosed, saying he left them to speak for themselves without comment. That, Mr. Stanbery continued, is the answer to the statement.

Mr. Wilson—I suppose the counsel will not claim that this is not the letter complete. That is all we propose to offer now. This letter is in evidence.

Mr. Stanbery—We submit that the gentlemen are bound to produce them.

Mr. Wilson—The objection is too late now, if it had any force at the proper time. The letter is submitted, and has been read, and is in evidence now.

The Chief Justice made a statement, inaudible to the gallery, which was understood to favor Wilson's point.

Mr. Evarts—Our point is, Mr. Chief Justice, that those inclosures form a part of the communication made by the President to Gen. Grant, and we assumed that they would be read as a part of this letter as a matter of course.

Mr. Bingham—We desire to state, Mr. President, that we are not aware of any obligation, by any rule of evidence whatever in this written statement of the accused, to admit in evidence the statements referred to generally by him in that written statement of third person. In the first place, their evidence, we claim, would not be evidence against the President at all; they would be hearsay; they would not be the best evidence of what the parties had said. The matters contained in the letter of the President show that the papers we are asked to produce here have relation to a question of fact between himself and Gen. Grant. This question of fact, so far as the President is concerned, is assumed by the President in this letter by himself and for himself, and concludes him; and we insist that if forty members of his Cabinet were to unite, otherwise he could not ask this question; it concludes him. It is his own declaration about a matter of dispute between himself and Gen. Grant, and that which is referred to in this letter is no part of the matter upon which we rely in this accusation against the President.

Mr. Stenbery—We rely upon it.

Mr. Bingham—Of course the gentlemen rely upon it, and they ask us to read a matter which is no part of the evidence at all. It is not the highest evidence, if we are to have the testimony of the members of the Cabinet about a matter of fact, and as I have said this letter claims that this is a material fact. I claim that so far as they are concerned they are unsworn letters and unsworn testimony; and that by no rule of evidence is competent. I admit that if the letter according to the statement here showed, a statement adopted by the President in regard to the matter of the charges, it would be a different question; that it would take it then outside of the rules of evidence; but anybody can see that that is not the point at all. I assert that it is not competent to offer in evidence the statement of any Cabinet officer whatever; that it has not any bearing upon the letter now read to show that his purpose was to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office law, and prevent the Secretary of War, after being confirmed by the Senate, and the appointment of Thomas being non-concurred in, from entering upon and forthwith performing as the law requires the duties of his office. That is the point of this letter. We introduce it for the purpose of showing the President's intention. We say that in every point of view, the letter being offered for the reasons I have already stated, those statements are foreign to the case, and we are under no obligation to introduce them, and in my judgment have no right to introduce them.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice—If the counsel for the President will reduce their objection to writing.

The objection was prepared accordingly by Mr. Curtis, and by direction of the Chief Justice the Clerk read it as follows:

"The counsel for the President object that the letter is not in evidence in the case, unless the Honorable Managers shall also read the inclosures therein referred to by the letter, and made part of the same."

Mr. Stanbery—Is the question now before your Honor or before The Court?

The Chief Justice—It is before the Court, Sir.

Mr. Stanbery—If the Managers read a letter from the President to use against him certain statements that he made in it, and perhaps the whole, we do not know the object. They say the object is to prove a certain intent with regard to the exclusion of Mr. Stanton from office. In that letter the President has referred to certain documents which are inclosed in it as throwing light upon the question, and explaining his own views. Now, I put it to the honorable Senators—suppose he had copied these letters himself in the body of the letter, and had said just as he says here, "I refer you to these; these are part of my communication." Would any one doubt that, although they came from other persons, he can, if he chooses, use them as explanatory of his letter? He sends along with the letter certain explanatory matters, and he took the trouble of referring to them in the body of his letter. Now, suppose he attaches them to it, makes them a part of it, calls them an exhibit, attaches them to the letter by tape or seal or otherwise, should they not be read as a part of the communication—as the very matter which is introduced as explanatory—without which he is not willing to introduce that letter? Certainly! Is it not fair to read with it the letters that are a part of it? It seems to me that they must read the whole of what the President said in order to give his views—not merely the letter.

Mr. Wilson—The Managers do not suppress anything. We have received from the files of the proper department a letter complete in itself—a letter written by the President and signed by the President, in which it is true he refers to certain statements made by members of the Cabinet touching a question of veracity pending between the President and Gen. Grant. Now we insist that that question has nothing to do with this case. Everything contained in the letter which can by any possibility be considered as the elements of the case, is tendered by offering the letter itself, and the statements of the President referring to the said inclosures show that those inclosures relate exclusively to that question of veracity pending between himself and Gen. Grant, and are in no wise connected with the question between the President and the Representatives of the people.

The Chief Justice stated the case, not so as to be heard by the reporters, however.

Mr. Wilson—We expect to use the letter for any proper purpose connected with the issues of the case. We read the whole of it.

Chief Justice—If the Chair will put the question to the consideration of the Senate.

Senator Conkling—I offer the following request. It calls for the reading of the document relied upon by the counsel.

The Secretary read the request as follows: "The counsel for the respondent will please read the words in the letter relied upon touching the inclosure."

Mr. Stanbery read it as follows:

GENERAL—The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d inst. would seem to preclude any reply on my part, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence, of which this lettor forms a part, and the grave charges which are involved, induce me to take this mode of giving, as a proper sequel to the communications which have passed between us, the statements of the five members of the Cabinet, who were present on the occasion of our conversation on the 14th ult. Copies of the letters which they have addressed to me upon the subject are accordingly herewith transmitted.

The Chief Justice stated the question.

Mr. Frelinghuysen called the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Senator Drake—I desire to ask whether if this objection is sustained, it has the effect of ruling out the letter altogether.

The Chief Justice—No, Sir.

In reply to a query from Senator Anthony, the Chief Justice stated that the effect of an affirmative vote would be to sustain the objection of the President's counsel.

Senator Henderson—I presume the Senator desires to know whether the letter can afterward be read as evidence, if the objection should be sustained.

The Chief Justice—It will exclude only the letters.

The yeas and nays were then called, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson—29.

So the objection was not sustained.

Mr. Wilson—We now offer a copy of a letter of appointment of the President, appointing Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, that is certified to by Gen. Thomas. I submit it to the counsel for examination. I call attention to one thing connected with it. We offer it for the purpose of showing that Gen. Thomas attempted to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. His signature is attached to that document as such. If we are not called upon to prove his signature we will not offer any evidence for the purpose. He read the paper, as well as the following indorsement: "Official copy respectfully furnished to Edwin M. Stanton. L. Thomas, Secretary of War *ad interim*. Received 10 P. M., Feb. 21, 1868."

Mr. Stanbery—That is in the handwriting of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Butler—That is in the handwriting of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Wilson—We next offer copies of the order removing Mr. Stanton, the letter of authority appointing Gen. Thomas, with certain indorsements thereon forwarded by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury for his information. I submit that.

After inspection by Stanbery and Curtis, Mr. Wilson asked: Have the counsel for the respondent any objection to the introduction?

They replied negatively.

The papers were then read.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. WALLACE.

George W. Wallace, sworn and examined by Mr. Butler: Q.—What is your rank in the army? A.—Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth Infantry, commanding the garrison at Washington since August last.

Q.—What time in August? A.—The latter part of the month; the exact day I don't recollect.

Q.—State if at any time you were sent for to go to the Executive Mansion about the 23d of February? A.—On the 22d of February I received a note from Col. Moore that he desired to see me the following morning at the Executive Mansion.

Q.—Who is Col. Moore? A.—He is on the staff of the President, and is an officer of the army.

Q.—Does he act as Secretary to the President? A.—I believe he does.

Q.—About what time of the night did you receive the note? A.—About seven o'clock.

Q.—Was there any time designated when you were to call? A.—Merely in the morning.

Q.—Did you go? A.—I did.

Q.—What time in the morning? A.—About ten o'clock.

Q.—Did you meet Col. Moore there? A.—I did.

Q.—What was the business? A.—He desired to see me in reference to a matter relating to myself personally.

Q.—How? A.—Sometime in December my name had been submitted to the Senate for brevet; the papers had been returned to the Executive Mansion, and on looking them over Col. Moore was of the opinion that my name had been set aside; his object was to notify me of that fact in order that I might make use of influence and have the matter rectified.

Q.—After that did he say anything about your seeing the President? A.—I asked him how the President was; he replied, "Very well; do you desire to see him?" to which I replied, "Certainly;" and in the course of a few minutes I was admitted to the presence of the Executive.

Q.—Was a messenger sent in to know if the President would see you? A.—That I am unable to answer.

Q.—Did Col. Moore leave the room where you were conversing with him before you went in to see the President? A.—He left the room to bring out this package of papers, and for no other object that I am aware of.

Q.—Did he go into the office where the President was for that purpose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He brought the packages, explained to you that your name appeared to have been rejected? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then you went in to see the President? A.—I did. I went in at my own request.

Q.—After you had passed the usual salutations, what was the first thing he said to you? A.—The President asked me if any changes had been made in the garrison within a short time.

Q.—In moving the troops you mean the garrison of Washington? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you tell him on that subject? A.—I reported that four companies of the Twelfth Infantry had been sent to the Fifth District, and that beyond that no other changes had been made. I omitted to mention another company which I have since thought of.

Q.—Did he over send for you on such an errand before?

Mr. Evarts suggested that the President had not sent for him on this occasion.

Mr. Butler modified his question. Did he ever get you into his room either directly or indirectly, in order to put such a question as that before?

Mr. Evarts objected to the question, because it assumed that the witness had stated that on his inquiry "How the President was," the Private Secretary said, "Would you like to see him?" and he said, "Certainly," and went into his room. That was certainly not getting him into the room directly or indirectly,

Mr. Butler—I assume one theory, Mr. President, and the counsel assumes another.

Mr. Evarts—I follow testimony; I assume nothing.

Mr. Butler—I again say that I assume one theory on the testimony, and I think the testimony was that the witness went there by the procurement of the President. I shall so argue when I come to it. But without parleying about that, I will put the question in this form:

Q.—Were you ever in that like position in reference to the President? A.—Never.

Q.—Did he say to you anything on that subject as to his having asked the same question from your commander, Gen. Emory, on the previous day, and of his having told him the same as you did? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he speak of it as a thing which he did not know already?

Mr. Evarts suggested that the witness should state what the President said.

Mr. Stanbery also objected to this mode of examination in chief, saying that it was a mode of examination which was altogether new to counsel.

Mr. Butler withdrew the question and asked:

Q.—Was there anything more said? A.—Nothing more.

Q.—On your part or his? A.—On neither.

Q.—Did you find out the next day that you had been rejected by the Senate? A.—I used the word rejected in my testimony before the Committee, but I do not know that that was the expression; when I come to reflect upon it, the words used by Col. Moore were "set aside." My own view of the matter was that I had been rejected.

Q.—Why do you change now on the stand the word "rejected" for the words "set aside?"

Mr. Evarts—He does not change; he said "set aside" before. It is you that makes the change.

Mr. Butler—I understand what he said.

To the witness:

Q.—Why do you now change and say that you do not think Col. Moore used that language? A.—I have a perfect right to make use of such language, as I think proper, as a witness.

Mr. Butler—Entirely so, Sir; but I only ask you why you use it? A.—My reason is to correct any misapprehension in regard to the expression of Col. Moore; my own view of it was that it amounted to a rejection; he said "set aside;" he used that language, I think.

Q.—Did he make any difference between set aside and rejected at that time? A.—That is a question I never thought of.

Q.—Did he advise you to use influence with Senators to get yourself confirmed?

Mr. Stanbery asked what that had to do with the question.

Mr. Butler said he wanted to understand what the witness meant by rejected.

A RECESS TAKEN.

The witness was not cross-examined, and the Court took a recess for ten minutes.

During the recess, Mr. Stevens, in attempting to reach a chair, fell on the floor of the Senate Chamber. Several Senators ran to his assistance, raised him, and helped him to a chair. He appeared not to be much hurt.

GEN. THOMAS RESTORED TO DUTY.

After the recess Mr. Butler put in evidence the order restoring Gen. Thomas to the Adjutant-General's Office. The order is dated Headquarters of the Army, Feb. 14, 1868, and is as follows:

Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General:

SIR: Gen. Grant directs me to say that the President of the United States desires you to assume your duties as Adjutant-General of the army. Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK, Brevet Brig.-Gen.

TESTIMONY OF W. E. CHANDLER.

William E. Chandler was then sworn and examined by Mr. Butler:

Q.—I believe you were once Assistant Secretary of the Treasury? A.—I was.

Q.—From what time to what time? A.—From June, 1865, till Nov. 30, 1867.

Q.—While in the discharge of the duties of that office did you learn the office routine or practice by which money is taken from the Treasury for the use of the War Department? A.—I did.

Q.—State the steps by which it is drawn from the Treasury for the War Department. A.—By requisition of the Secretary of War on the Secretary of the Treasury, which requisition passes through the accounting officers of the Department, and is then honored by the issue of a warrant signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on which the money is paid by the Treasurer of the United States.

Q.—Please state the accounting officers through which it passes? A.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has control of the war and navy accounts; several of the accountants in the offices pass upon the war requisitions; the Second Auditor, the Third and possibly others.

Q.—Please trace a requisition through the War Department? A.—My attention has not been called to the subject until now, and I am not certain that I can state accurately the process in any given case. My impression, however, is that a requisition from the Secretary of War would come to the Secretary of the Treasury, and pass through the Secretary's office to the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the appropriation on which the draft is to be made has been drawn. The requisition would pass from the office of the Comptroller through the office of the Auditor, and then back to the Secretary of the Treasury. Thereupon, in the warrant-room of the Secretary of the Treasury, a warrant for the payment of money would be issued, which would also pass through the office of the Comptroller, being countersigned by him. Then it would pass into the office of the Register of the Treasury, to be there registered, and thence to the Treasurer of the United States, who on this requisition would issue his draft for the payment of the money. That is substantially the process, though I am not sure that I have stated the different steps of it accurately.

Q.—Would it go to the second Auditor first? A.—Quite possibly the requisition would go first to the Second or Third Auditor, and then to the Comptroller.

Q.—Is there any method known to you by which the President of the United States or any other person can get money from the Treasury of the United States for the use of the War Department, except through a requisition of the Secretary of War? A.—There is not.

Q.—What is the course of issuing a commission to an officer of the Treasury Department who has been confirmed by the Senate? A.—A commission is prepared in the Department and signed by the Secretary; it is then forwarded to the President and signed by him; it is then returned to the Treasury Department, where, in the case of a bonded officer, it is held until his oath and bond have been filed and approved; in the case of an officer not required by law to give bond the commission is held until he qualifies by taking the oath; it is my impression that is the usual form. There are some officers of the Treasury Department whose commissions are countersigned by the Secretary of State instead of the Secretary of the Treasury. For instance, an Assistant Secretary's has to be countersigned by the Secretary of State and not by the Secretary of the Treasury, and I suppose the commission of the Secretary of the Treasury himself issues from the office of the Secretary of State.

Q.—On the 20th of November, 1867, was there any vacancy in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury? A.—There was not.

Q.—Was there a vacancy up to the 30th of November? A.—There was not.

Q.—Do you know Edmund Cooper?

Mr. Stanbery asked the object of offering that testimony.

Mr. Butler replied—The object is to show one of the ways and means described in the eleventh article, by which the President proposed to get control of the moneys of the Treasury Department and of the War Department. If the counsel has any other question to ask I shall be very glad to answer it.

Mr. Stanbery—That is not a sufficient answer to the question.

Mr. Butler—It is sufficient for the time.

Mr. Evarts—What part of the eleventh article do you propose to connect this testimony with?

Mr. Butler—With both the eighth and eleventh articles. The eighth article says "that said Andrew Johnson, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War," did so and so. One of his means for doing it was to place his Private Secretary in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as I understand it, is allowed by law to sign warrants.

Mr. Evarts said the Managers propose to prove that, there being no vacancy in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the President proposed to appoint Edmund Copper Assistant Secretary. That is the idea, is it? We object to its relevancy under the eighth article as to the eleventh article. The honorable Court will remember that, in our answer, we stated that there were no suggestions of ways and means, or of attempts of ways and means, whereby we could answer it, the only allegations there being that, in pursuance of a speech which he made on the 18th of August, 1866, did afterward, on the 21st of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act. The only allegations in that article are that on the 21st of February, 1868, the President did attempt to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act by unlawfully contriving means to prevent Edwin M. Stanton from resuming his place in the War Department, and now proof is offered here substantively of efforts in November, 1867, to appoint Edmund Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. We object to such proof.

Mr. Butler—The objection is twofold; one is that the evidence is not competent, the other is that the pleading is not sufficient. It is said that the pleading is too general. If we were to find an indictment at common law for a conspiracy, and were to make the allegations too general, the only objection to that would be that it did not sufficiently inform the defendants what act should be given in evidence, and the remedy for a defendant in that case is to move for specifications or a bill of particulars. Therefore indictments for conspiracy are generally drawn as was the indictment in the Martha Washington case, giving one general count and then several specific counts, setting out specific acts in the nature of specifications, so that if the pleader fails in sustaining the specific acts the plea may hold good under the general count. We need not, I say, discuss the question of pleadings. The only question is, is this testimony competent. The difficulty that rests in the mind of my learned friend on the other side is that they cluster everything about the 21st of February. They seem to forget that the 21st of February was only the culmination of a purpose formed long before, as in the President's answer is set forth, to wit: As early as the 12th of August he says that he determined then to get rid of Mr. Stanton at any rate. I used the words yesterday, "at all hazards." That may be subject to criticism. Now, then, there are various things for the President to do. He must get control of the War Office. But what good would that do if he could not get somebody in the Treasury Department who should be his servant, his slave, dependent upon his breath to answer the requisition of his *pseudo* officer whom he might appoint to the War Department, and therefore he begins early. The appoint of Mr. Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was therefore a means on the part of the President to get his hand into the Treasury of the United States. We show the Senate that Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, must have known that Gen. Thomas was appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*. The President took means to serve upon him an attested copy of his appointment, in order that he and Mr. Cooper might recognize it. I have yet to learn that it was ever objected anywhere that when I am tracing a man's motives, and when I am tracing his course I have not a right to put in every act that he does, everything that comes out of my mouth as a part of my proof. Let me see if that is not sustained by authority. The question arose in the trial of James Watt for high treason, in 1817, before one of the best lawyers of England—Lord Ellenborough. The objection there was precisely the one that the learned counsel have raised. It was alleged that certain treasonable speeches had been made; they were not set out in form; but it was claimed that they could not be proved as overt acts. The question then was whether certain other speeches could be put in as testimony to show the animus with which the first set of speeches had been made. Lord Ellenborough closed the description by saying "If there had been no overt act under which this evidence was receivable, it is a universal rule of evidence that what a party says may be given in evidence against himself to explain any part of his conduct to which it bears reference." The counsel for the defence said: "We do not object that it is not evidence, but that it is not proof of the overt act." Lord Ellenborough said: "There can be no doubt that whatever proceeds from the mouth of a man may be given in evidence against him to show the intention with which he acts *a fortiori* when it is under his own hands." If his declarations may be given in evidence, why not his acts? I would not trouble the presiding officer; I would not have troubled the Senators upon this matter had it not been that there may be other acts all clustering around this grand conspiracy, which we propose to prove if we are permitted to put in the evidence. The question objected to is "Who is Edmund Cooper?" That was all the question. I suppose my friends do not mean seriously to object to that.

Mr. Stanbery—We asked what you expected to prove in reference to it.

Mr. Butler—I have replied to that. I propose to prove that Edmund Cooper took possession as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury before the 30th of November, showing that the President gave a commission illegally and in violation of the Tenure of Office act, to which I wish to call attention. The sixth section of this act declares that the making and sealing, countersigning or issuing any commission or letter of authority in place of an officer whose removal has not been sent to the Senate, shall be deemed a high misdemeanor. Therefore, the very signing of this letter of authority to Mr. Cooper; the signing, if he did not issue it, and the issuing, if he did not sign it, there being no vacancy in the office, is a crime, and is a part of the great conspiracy. The question, therefore, will be whether we will be allowed to go into that matter.

Mr. Stanbery said, we do not object so much to the question as to who Edmund Cooper is; but we want to know what it has to do with this case, and what even the illegal appointment of Edmund Cooper to the office of Assistant Secretary, has to do with the case. We want to know what the appointment of Edmund Cooper, for the purpose of controlling the money of the Treasury, has to do with the case. I understand the learned Manager to say that the proof he intends to make in regard to Edmund Cooper is, in the first place, that there was an illegal appointment of Mr. Cooper, and that the President violated the Constitution and the Tenure of Office act. Have they given us notice to come here and defend any such delinquency as that? Has the House of Representatives impeached the President for anything done in the removal of Mr. Chandler, if he were removed, or in the appointment of Mr. Cooper in his place, if he were appointed? The Managers select one instance of what they claim to be a violation of the Constitution and of the Tenure of Office act, and in reference to a temporary appointment of an officer during the recess of the Senate. That was the case of Gen. Thomas, and of Gen. Thomas alone; as to that, of course, we have no objection to its being given in evidence, because we have notice of it, and are here ready to meet it; but as to any high crime or misdemeanor in reference to the appointment of Mr. Cooper, certainly the Managers have no authority to make such a charge, because they come here with a delegated authority; they come here only to make charges that have been found good by the House, and not to make charges which they choose to manufacture here. The Managers have no right to amend these articles; they must go to the House for that right. If they choose to go to the House to get a new article founded upon the illegal act of the President in appointing Mr. Cooper, let them do so, and let us have time to answer it and to meet it. So much as to the admissibility of testimony in regard to the illegal appointment of Mr. Cooper. It is a matter not charged. That is enough. It is a matter which the Managers are not authorized to charge; they have no such delegated authority here. What is the ground on which they seek to prove anything in relation to Mr. Cooper? They say they expect to prove that Mr. Cooper was put into the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CUBA.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool March 21 and Queenstown March 22, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later advices than were at hand by the *Cimbria*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

John Bright in Official Life—American Topics—A Curious Intrigue—British Usurers—Hepworth Dixon's New Book—Musical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 21, 1868.

The prospect of the entrance of Mr. BRIGHT upon official life appears to give general satisfaction. Probably there are some very bigoted Tories who will think that the country is going all to the bad if the chief of the Radicals rises to place and power under the Crown, but what this class of politicians think on any subject now-a-days is a matter of no consequence to any one. Mr. BRIGHT would undoubtedly be more useful to his country than he now is by being engaged in work of a tangible kind. Instead of spending his energies in general denunciations of abuses, he might, in office, make an attempt to deal with those abuses—and he would then understand the difficulties of that kind of work. It is absurd for any one to talk of being afraid of Mr. BRIGHT. He is, apparently, a perfectly just man, and no one can doubt that he wishes well to his country. He is far more to be trusted than GOLDWIN SMITH, whose dominant passion appears to be a hatred of England, the English Government and the English people—all quite right and proper in its way, very likely, but still not the sort of qualities desirable in a man who is to take any active part in the Government. Then, again, Mr. BRIGHT is a man of remarkable talents, and if some of his opinions must be deemed very "advanced," (as measured by the general standard of English ideas,) it must be remembered that the responsibility of office almost always steadies men, and a politician without any principles whatever, like Mr. DISRAELI, is far more likely to commit rash acts, and to trifle with the best interests of the country, than a "dangerous incendiary" like Mr. BRIGHT. I hope and believe that if the popular orator takes office it will not have the same effect upon him as it had upon one of his former colleagues—Mr. MILNER GIBSON. That gentleman was once a terrible agitator indeed—his speeches against the abuse of rank and power almost made one's hair stand on end. Lord RUSSELL made him Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and that "muzzled" him, as Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE somewhat roughly put the matter. Now I do not think that any one wishes to muzzle Mr. BRIGHT. In the first place his eloquence is extremely pleasant to hear, and in the next he is not bent upon universal subversion, as some of his followers are.

Mr. COBDEN was once offered office by Lord PALMERSTON, but he declined to accept it. He did, however, act as negotiator of the treaty of commerce between France and England, but he is said to have considered that the obligations of office would have been an unwelcome restraint upon him. Mr. BRIGHT will be commended for taking a broader view of the subject. He is now at an age (57) when a long career of usefulness may be hoped for. His speech the other evening on the Irish question was so studiously conciliatory in tone that it was almost equivalent to the announcement of his intention to join with Mr. GLADSTONE in the next Liberal Ministry. How long will it be before we see that? I have observed during this week a thorough and hearty revival of good and cordial feeling among the Liberal Party. This will help them to office as much as any other cause. It is good to have a leader who shows his colors boldly, as Mr. GLADSTONE did last Monday night. Now comes his resolution on the Irish Church, which is designed to throw out DISRAELI and his merry men. You will know all about the result of this *coup* long before the present letter reaches you, and therefore there is no temptation to indulge in predictions of any kind. We must remember this, however—a good many people have tried to get DISRAELI down in their time, and they have all failed. They drive him into a corner, and he immediately sloughs a skin, leaves *that* in the hands of his pursuers, and carries his body off all safe in another direction. How often he is capable of renewing the process no one has ever found out. The serpent only casts off its skin at intervals—Mr. DISRAELI can do it at pleasure. Moreover, he shares a valuable property in common with that variety of the animal creation which is called *Doubles Marcheurs*, and which is so constructed as to be able to make progress equally well in both directions, head or tail foremost. This of course makes the gentleman very hard to catch. The House of Commons is not yet tired of Mr. DISRAELI, and it dislikes Mr. GLADSTONE. Then, upon the eve of a general election what is the good of turning out a government? All these considerations render it very difficult even for the most knowing old politicians in the country to guess what course affairs will take.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Although we are much occupied with discussions on our own politics do not imagine that we are indifferent to yours. The news from America is looked for with great interest every morning—but there is always so little of it. The general public, who have not the opportunity of reading American papers, are obliged to trust to the correspondents—notably to the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, who is himself an American, and concerning whose letters I have often heard the most opposite opinions expressed. One man (especially if he took the side of the South during the war) praises them; another almost swears at them. There are two editors of two widely-known journals, one of whom said to me a few weeks ago, "Those Philadelphia letters are very good." The other said, "Did you ever read such a jumble of ill-assorted trash as those Philadelphia letters?" from which may be seen the difficulty of pleasing everybody. The views of the correspondent appear to be deemed unobjectionable in Printing House Square. There is a quiet undercurrent of anti-Northern feeling—might we not say at once anti-American feeling!—in them which is probably not actually offensive to the conductors of the journal. As for "the Yankee" who has so long corresponded with the *Spectator*, he appears to be no longer so heartily in accord with his editors as during the progress of the war. This disagreement very curiously marks the change which has taken place in American politics—if in this column I may presume to say so. The *Spectator* and the "Yankee" would still agree thoroughly upon every vital question concerned in the causes, prosecution, or objects of the late war; but they separate when they come to decide how far the Republican Party is justified in adapting the Constitution to the events of the hour. Should it establish precedents which might hereafter be found dangerous? The *Spectator* says, "Yes, by all means, if that be necessary to effectually extinguish the power of the Southern class." The Yankee, as I understand him—I hope I do not misrepresent his views—says, on the other hand, "You must not talk of extinguishing *any* class in America. Punish the wrong-doers, but violate no fundamental laws. We have no right to withdraw from any one class, by arbitrary measures, the political rights which were conferred by the Constitution equally upon all classes forever." The *Spectator*, however, fights resolutely (as it always does) for its own view of the question. Some few weeks ago it remarked that the "Yankee's" opinions were "less sane" than they used to be. The Yankee rejoins to-day: "The Republican Party, with which I have labored and for which I have fought so many years, has dashed itself blindly back and forth against constitutional government and pride of race, and is shivered into fragments, never again to be united. As to this view and my other views of politics in this country, whether they are less 'sane' than those I held in past years, can be told with certainty not before next December." It is curious to notice that the violently Radical correspondent of the *Daily News* has taken a very similar turn to that of the "Yankee," and that of late only little pieces of his letters have made their appearance. It looks as if the editorial scissors had been at work on the conservatism of the correspondent. The *Morning Star* has a writer from America whom I take to be THAD. STEVENS himself, or a sort of amalgamation of Mr. ASHLEY and Gen. BUTLER. His letters are red enough and hot enough to set the paper on fire. I believe that all the correspondents of our English papers, without a single exception, are now American. So if things are misrepresented, blame your own countrymen! Our American news comes to us exclusively through American channels. The *Philadelphia* channel is at once the most copious and the least original.

A CURIOUS INTRIGUE.

This reference to journalistic matters reminds me of a very curious little bit of—intrigue, shall I call it?—which is going on through the medium of that very respectable journal, the *Pall-Mall Gazette*. It has never yet been referred to, as that I know of, but there is no reason why I should hesitate to speak about it—especially as I happen to know the facts. You or some of your readers may remember that some time last year paragraphs appeared in the New-York journals respecting a claim to a baronetcy, which had been advanced by an Australian settler. I think the incident was made to appear as if an Australian had suddenly discovered that he was entitled to a baronetcy. Without entering into a long story, I may just say that this was not correct; the Australian is said to have left his home many years ago, to have purposely kept himself unknown, and to have turned up when certain deaths in the family laid his succession to the property open. The claimant, remember, had quarters at the Clarendon Hotel, not so much, perhaps, to Mr. KERNER's convenience and profit as his own. However, he was well taken care of and kindly treated—of that we may be sure. He now is in London, calling himself Sir R. TICHBORNE. (I am not quite sure about his Christian name.) At any rate, the *Pall-Mall Gazette* has always taken great pains to convince the public that he is an impostor. One day last week Lady TICHBORNE (who recognized the Australian as her son) died suddenly. An inquest was held, and the Australian stated he knew one of his own servants had been offered £1,000 to poison *him*, so that his mother might have met her end by foul play. However, it was proved by a *post-mortem* examination that there were no grounds for this suspicion. The *Pall-Mall Gazette* was not without another paragraph, injurious to the claimant, and settling his case for him before it reaches the courts.

Why? The innocent public do not see what should interest one journal in this family history more than another. The explanation is obvious; but I do not think I, who have never divulged a secret in my life, should have said a word about it if the *P. M. G.* itself had not "let the cat out of the bag." Lady TICHBORNE, as I have said, died. Of course she had to be buried. Who should bury her—the claimant to the property, or the actual holders of it? They couldn't settle the matter, and so they had a sort of Irish funeral, with a subdued fight over the coffin. The Australian took a negro with *him*, (friend of the family,) whose black face and wooly head produced such a startling effect on the nerves of the acknowledged relatives that they bolted and left the field, or rather the body, in indisputed possession of the Australian and his very efficient black ally. Now, among the mourners, says the *Pall-Mall*, were Mr. SEYMOUR, M. P., and Mr. M. HIGGINS. In that second name you have the clue to the *Pall-Mall's* line. Mr. HIGGINS is one of the most powerful writers of the day. He is well known as "Jacob Omnium," ("J. O.,") and wrote for years in the *Times* under that signature, as well as in another portion of the paper without any signature. But one day the *Times* and "J. O." fell out, and the "slasher" therefore transferred his puissant steel to the *Pall-Mall Gazette*. Mr. HIGGINS is a nephew of LADY TICHBORNE by marriage—hence his interest in keeping the Australian claimant at arm's length. The *Pall-Mall* very good-naturedly backs him up. Mr. HIGGINS, however, is a very fierce and warlike gentleman, and would not like these little circumstances to be mentioned. So we will say no more upon the subject lest some evil thing befall us.

USURY IN ENGLAND.

An example of the manner in which the professional money-lending class of London conduct their delicate operations is presented in the case of Lord JERSEY, whose racing stud was sold a few weeks since. In 1863 he went to college on an allowance of £500 a year. He could not "go the pace" on that, so he borrowed of a Mr. DICKER the sum of £50, for which he gave an acceptance payable a month after date for £75, which, being calculated, is interest at the rate of only 600 per cent. When once a young man goes to a money-lender it is understood to be all over with him. In three years Mr. DICKER and an associate, named YATES, brought Lord JERSEY in debt to them to the tune of £10,000. He paid that sum, and now a further demand is made upon him for £35,500. Lord JERSEY declares that from first to last he received no more than £18,000 of Messrs. DICKER & YATES, according to which the account stands thus: Money received, £18,000, ($90,000;) money claimed, £45,000, ($225,000.) Money-lending is evidently a more lucrative pursuit than money-borrowing, and I should like much to go into the former line of business. A profit of £27,000 in six years, from one customer, is not so bad.

HEPWORTH DIXON'S NEW BOOK.

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, editor of the *Athenæum*, is, it appears, smarting sadly from the effects of the general castigation he has received on account of his disreputable catch-penny called *Spiritual Wives*. The following good story is going about the clubs. A day or two after the appearance in the *Times* of a "cutting up" which made a good deal of talk, Mr. DIXON said to a friend, "Blank, did Doubleblank write that review?" (the said Doubleblank being now not quite right in his mind.) "No" was the retort, "but I think he might have written the book." Mr. DIXON (who made two utterly unfounded charges of plagiarism against American authors lately—accusing them of copying from his *Holy Land*) crieth aloud in his agony in this week's *Athenæum*. "Abuse never kills the strong, indeed never injures them for long." It is currently believed that this is poetry. Whatever it may be, I need not point out that it completely exonerates Mr. DIXON from all the attacks which have been made upon him.

OPERATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The approaching marriage of Mlle. ADELINA PATTI is almost formally announced by Mr. GYE, in his programme for the new opera season, issued this morning. He tells his subscribers that "for the present season, at least, the distinguished talents of that most charming young *artiste* will be devoted to them." So one more season of the PATTI, and then adieu!

DICKENS AND HIS PUBLISHERS.

The oddest announcement of an author's works (I mean a decent author's) ever seen has just been issued by the publishers of Mr. CHAS. DICKENS—let us hope without his consent. That, however, is by no means certain, for you must have seen for yourselves in America that Mr. DICKENS has a full estimation of the benefits which he has conferred upon society. The advertisement calls Mr. DICKENS "Harry the King," and speaks of "the burning words of passion, and glorious bulletins of enterprises of great pith and moment." Don't ask *me* what it means. Here is another flower stuck in Mr. DICKENS' button-hole: "Who, for all that he is one of our greatest writers, is also one of the best editors and conductors that have risen to bless, instruct and amuse mankind." Isn't that enough to take any man's breath away? But the probability is that it will not have that effect upon Mr. DICKENS.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Carnival Season—The Law on Public Meetings—The Napoleonic Manifesto—Personal Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 20, 1868.

The festivities of the *mi-carême* were especially favored by the weather yesterday. The day was superb, and all Paris was on the streets. Numbers of masks were to be encountered on the sidewalks, and the procession of the *blanch isseuses* blocked up all the principal thoroughfares. One of the most amusing features of the carnival was a squad of clowns and harlequins mounted on velocipedes, who drove along at a dashing pace, flinging their jokes at the crowd as they passed. In the afternoon the Emperor reviewed, in the court of the Tuileries, a portion of the troops comprising the garrison of Paris. He was accompanied by the Prince Imperial. All the places of public amusement were crowded in the evening. The last ball at the opera took place last night. It was a more than usually animated and boisterous scene. It is now upwards of a century and a half since these opera balls were inaugurated at the Academie Royale de Musique, then established at the Theatre of the Palais Royal. The idea of thus making his property return a double revenue was suggested to the Regent d'Orleans by the Chevalier de BOUILLON, who received a pension for it. But it could not have been carried out without the invention of some plan by which the floor of the pit could be raised and lowered at will. Curious to say, this was supplied by a Carmelite monk, PERE SEBASTIAN, to whose mechanical genius the gay women and spendthrift young men of the capital owe the series of annual masquerades which have become so famous for their defiance of propriety and decency.

THE LAW ON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

All the clauses of the new law on public reunions have been voted, with the exception of article nine, which has been sent back for reconsideration to the Commission, and article twelve, which has been voluntarily abandoned by the Government. The suppressed article entailed the privation of electoral rights for a contravention of the law. Article nine was exceedingly vague in its terms, and has to be remodeled so as to fix exactly the share of responsibility which devolves on each of the organizers of or participators in a public reunion. All the difference between the new law and that which it is to substitute is, that up to the present time an authorization to hold a meeting of any sort has been necessary, while for the future every kind of meeting can be interdicted. What is gained by it is simply the recognition of the principle of the right of reunion denied by the existing law, and therefore, although hampered by restrictions which render it practically valueless, it may be regarded as a step in advance, seeing that it engages the responsibility of ministers, and involves the necessity of future concessions of a more liberal character.

"THE TITLES OF THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY."

The Imperial brochure which I announced to you in my last made its appearance the day before yesterday. After the hopes excited in regard to it, I must say that a smaller mouse has never been brought forth by a mountain in labor. The pamphlet is simply a collection of what is called "the different manifestations of the national will," which, under the two Republics and the two Empires, have founded the Napoleon dynasty, the belief of the author being that, "from this comparison, so curious for history, a great public lesson may be derived." The first portion embraces the so-called popular manifestations in 1798, 1802 and 1804, which elected Gen. BONAPARTE successively to the Consulate for ten years, then for life, and finally to the Imperial throne. The number of votes which he obtained in the first of these elections was 3,911,007, to 1,562 against; on the second, 3,568,185, to 9,074; and on the third, 3,321,675 to 2,579. The second portion, after a brief introduction, gives the number of votes cast for the present Emperor from the period at which he became President. His first election was carried by 5,587,759 votes. The ten years' Presidency was conferred on him by 7,439,216 suffrages, and the vote in favor of the Empire gave 7,821,189 votes.

The writer points out as the result of this exposition, that within half a century the Napoleonic dynasty had six times received the consecration of the national suffrage. The uncle and the nephew passed through the same historical cycle; each extricated France from an abyss; elected each three times, they passed through a temporary stage of power which was soon extended, and each seated himself on a throne which he found vacant. The Consulate and the Presidency terminated alike in the Empire—a spectacle unique in history. At a distance of fifty years, through the many events which compressed it, the popular will, like a stream which had long disappeared in the sands, burst forth afresh from the depths of society, and recovered the level of its independence and national grandeur. The plebiscite of 1852 replied like an echo to the plebiscite of 1804. The four millions of votes which astonished historians rose to eight millions, and he who was called to the throne in virtue of the Constitutions of the First Empire became the chief of the second one, uniting in his own person the rights derived from descent and those arising from election. From 1799 to 1804 NAPOLEON I. received 10,000,000 of suffrages, while from 1848 to 1852, NAPOLEON III. received 20,000,000. "Thirty millions of voting papers signed by the French people. Such are the titles of the Napoleon dynasty."

These documents the writer thinks worthy of collection and comparison. After them should be placed the text of the Constitution of 1852. At the moment when that fundamental compact between the people and the Emperor becomes the object of more or less open attacks and the target of all the united oppositions, he deems the occasion opportune to again place it before the eyes of the public, and to mention the circumstances under which it was drawn up.

After stating that the principles on which the Constitution were founded were the result of an agreement freely entered into between the Emperor and the nation, and that the bases once fixed could not be modified unless by a plebiscite, the writer proceeds to show that the work itself was capable of progressive improvements, and that the Emperor had not only proclaimed this, but that by the decree of the 24th of November, 1860, and the letter of the 19th of January, 1867, he had fulfilled the promises he had made. He then proceeds to enumerate the various measures which mark the stages of the liberal course on which the Government of the Emperor has entered, concluding with the following:

> "The aggregate of these enactments issues, so to speak, from the womb of the Constitution, which lends itself to all the movements of liberty, and which, in that respect, has a character of novelty as bold as it is fruitful. To appreciate its liberality we have only to compare it with those of preceding monarchies. That is what the Emperor himself did in his speech on opening the session of 1861."

In his journal of last evening EMILE DE GIRARDIN ably dissects this publication, which he pronounces "sovereignly imprudent," seeing that it offers a rash defiance to history, comparison and discussion.

> "What does it signify, he says, in 1868, that Gen. BONAPARTE should have been named, in 1799, First Consul for ten years by four millions of suffrages, and in 1804 Emperor by three millions three hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-five votes. Did these elections, forming a total of seven millions of suffrages, prevent the Empire from twice crumbling into ruins in 1814 and 1815, or the Emperor NAPOLEON I. from taking to flight as before him had fled LOUIS XVI., and as after him had fled CHARLES X. and LOUIS PHILLIPPE. It was for history to answer. Territorially and morally had the Empire and the Emperor left France greater than they had received it from the Republic and than the Republic had received it from the Monarchy. Let history again answer. After showing that in eight years the Republic had gloriously finished the work so painfully elaborated during eight centuries of the monarchy, had reconquered the Rhine and supplied by a natural frontier the artificial one of LOUIS XIV., he asks how it is possible to reconcile the Imperial brochure of 1868 with the Imperial words of 1814. These words were: 'France without frontiers when she had had such noble ones. It is that which is the most poignant of all the sorrows which accumulate on my head. To leave it so small when I received it so great.' 'Is the territorial decrease of France,' says M. DE GIRARDIN, 'twice invaded, twice occupied by a foreign coalition in the name of the liberty of peoples, to be considered a title on which the Napoleon dynasty should pride itself?'

The prudence of the pamphlet can be measured by such replies.

PERSONAL.

Among the deaths recently announced is that of Mme. BLANC, mother of the historian LOUIS BLANC. She was a near relative of the Duc DE POZZO DI BORGO, and resided in the Faubourg Saint Germain, where her salons were frequented by the best society of the capital. Her husband was an Inspector-General of Finances in Spain under the Government of JOSEPH BONAPARTE. Her now justly celebrated son was born in Madrid. The marriage of the Duchess DE MORNEY with the Duc DE LESTO is at last positively fixed. It is to take place in the Royal Chapel on the 16th of next month, the Queen giving away the bride and the King acting as first witness. The Duchess DE MORNEY is as you may remember, a Russian by birth, and is a member of the TRUBESKOI family, one of the most considerable among the Muscovite nobility.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Emigration Laws—The New Post-office—City Railroads—Centennial Celebration.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday, the President in the chair.

Messrs. EMMERSON OPDYKE, MOSES K. MOODY and GEORGE MOORE were elected members of the Chamber.

Mr. A. A. LOW, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented a report adverse to granting the request of the Buffalo Board of Trade for an indorsement of their application to Congress for specific aid in the improvement of their harbor.

Mr. LOW said that New-York is making application to Congress for aid in improving our own harbor, and that the Committee could not indorse a petition for aid, of the necessity of which they knew nothing.

The report was adopted.

Mr. LOW also presented a report in favor of indorsing the petition of the Albany Board of Trade to the Legislature, asking that body to take immediate action on the subject of repairing the canals.

The report was adopted.

Mr. LOW said that a communication had been received asking that the Chamber memorialize Congress in regard to the erection of a new post-office. He moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain all the necessary facts and draw up a memorial on the subject.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. COWDIN, LATHROP and EWING were appointed as such Committee.

Mr. WALBRIDGE announced that the report of the Committee on the Northern Pacific Railroad will be ready on Thursday next, when he hoped it would be taken up and voted on.

A communication was read from W. E. BONDINOT, of North Carolina, showing the advantages that would result from the establishment of a Meteorological Bureau, and the telegraphing therefrom of the advent of storms.

It was referred to Mr. GEO. W. BLUNT.

A letter was read from Senator MORGAN, inclosing a communication giving the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to a change in the Emigration laws. The Secretary suggests that emigrant vessels should be allowed to carry only a definite number of passengers; that they should not be allowed to carry any on the lower decks; that competent physicians should be provided, and that better arrangements should be made in regard to the providing and cooking of food, personal cleanliness, privacy of female passengers, &c.

Mr. SNOW said that, in his opinion, the laws required no change whatever. The laws enacted by the English Government relating to emigrant vessels are of a very stringent character, and no change would be likely to produce any amelioration in the matter. A more rigid enforcement of the laws is what is required.

Mr. BIERWIRTH said that the New German Government would doubtless take hold of this question, and that it would, therefore, be well to wait and see what is done by that Government.

The communication was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. BIERWIRTH, SNOW, GRINNELL, WINANS and LYMAN.

Mr. WALBRIDGE presented a resolution asking the Legislature to take immediate action in the matter of providing some additional means of communication between the upper and lower portions of the City.

Mr. WALBRIDGE said it was a question as to what views should be adopted in facilitating communication. For his own part he was in favor of the proposed plan known as the Arcade Railroad.

The resolution was adopted.

The Executive Committee charged with the Centennial Celebration of the organization of the Chamber of Commerce reported that they have engaged Irving Hall for the evening of Monday next, when appropriate addresses will be delivered by the President, by Messrs. LOW, OPDYKE, GRINNELL, DEPEYSTER, OGDEN and JONATHAN STURGES, and a sketch of the history of the Chamber will be read by the Secretary. Tickets have been issued to each member entitling him to an admission for himself and lady, and complimentary invitations extended to the members of the professions and heads of departments of the State and City.

The report was accepted and the Chamber adjourned.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

Annual Meeting of the New-York Conference.

The New-York Conference reassembled yesterday morning in the First Methodist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Harlem, Bishop CLARK presiding. The business of the previous day was of little importance, consisting of the appointment of committees, and the transaction of other routine matters.

Immediately after the opening of yesterday's session the class of the second year was examined, and afterward addressed by the Bishop. Rev. Mr. HERMANCE asked, through the Bishop, if all these candidates were habitual abstainers from the use of spirituous liquors, ale and cider, and also tobacco. The response was in the affirmative.

The Committee on Lay Delegation submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is the settled belief of the M. E. Church that God's design in raising up the preachers called Methodists, in America, was to reform the continent, and to spread Scripture holiness over the land; and,

Whereas, It is the avowed conviction of some among us that these ends can be best attained by the inauguration of a system of lay delegation in the General Annual Conference; and,

Whereas, Others doubt and deny the expediency of any such measure; therefore,

Resolved, That while we hold that the call of the Holy Spirit to devote future life to the ministry of the Word, and to prayer, involves the right and duty of governing in the Church, subject to the immutable organic law imposed by the Head, our Lord Jesus Christ, it does not imply the exclusion of those not thus called from participation therein; and,

Resolved, That the spirit and organization of primitive Christianity justify the association of the laity with the ministry in the government of the Church, in such sort that preponderant influence and controlling power shall always be vested in the latter.

Resolved, That the present needs and future well-being of our Church require the admission of lay delegates into our supreme and subordinate Church legislatures, and that their action therein shall extend to all matters coming before these bodies, except such as relate to the ordination, the examination of character, and the appointment of ministers.

Resolved, That as the New Testament Scriptures do not prescribe any particular form of Church government, but leave such form to be determined on the principle of Christian expediency by the body of the faithful constituting the Church, we therefore recommend that no organic change be made in the constitution of the M. E. Church, until the proposed change shall have received the assent of two-thirds of the members of the General Conference, and of three-fourths of the members of the annual Conferences present and voting, together with the assent of a majority of the adult members of the Church, to whom such proposed change shall have been submitted for certification and rejection; and,

Resolved, That simply by way of expressing our preferences as to the form the proposed innovation should take, we recommend the following, as, in our opinion, at once Scriptural, expedient and judicious: 1. That the District Stewards be elected by the Churches, thus making them the representatives of the people. 2. That the District Stewards, in annual meeting assembled, elect three of their number as delegates to the annual Conference. 3. That the delegates shall have all the rights of ministers in the annual Conferences, excepting those relating to the examination of character and appointment. 4. That each annual Conference elect a layman as one of its delegates to the General Conference; said laymen to be nominated by the lay delegates in such annual Conferences.

The resolutions were ordered to be taken up, item by item. Dr. MCCLINTOCK moved as a substitute for the first—"That the governing power of the Church, under its Great Head, lies in the Church, including both the ministry and the laity."

After some discussion, Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD offered as a substitute for the whole report the following, which is the same as adopted three years ago:

Whereas, The General Conference of 1860 declared its favor of the principles of lay representation in that body, and its willingness to admit laymen whenever satisfied that such was the wish of the Churches; and,

Whereas, The General Conference of 1864 substantially reiterated such declaration; therefore,

Resolved, That the New-York Conference hereby expresses its concurrence in the above action of the General Conference.

The substitute was adopted by an unanimous vote and without discussion. At noon the Conference adjourned until 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the transaction of business was again resumed. The time was taken up in listening to the reports of the presiding Elders of the various districts, which showed the most gratifying prosperity in the Churches throughout the Conference. Revivals of religion have been very general throughout the past Winter, and many names have been added to the membership of the Churches.

At about 6 o'clock business was suspended for the remainder of the day.

In the evening the Educational Society held its anniversary meeting in the Reformed Church, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, under the auspices of the Conference. Mr. W. W. CORNELL presided, and Revs. S. J. FERRIS, S. FITCH and J. MCCLINTOCK delivered able and entertaining addresses appropriate to the occasion.

This morning a reunion of the New-York and the New-York East Conferences will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, at which addresses will be delivered by Bishops Janes and Clark, and Revs. W. H. Boole, M. Richardson, Heman Bangs, David Buck, L. S. Weed, D. Curry and R. S. Foster. There will also be interesting musical exercises.

Annual Meeting of the New-York East Conference.

This Conference, which met and organized Wednesday, reassembled in the Summerfield M. E. Church yesterday, Bishop JANES presiding. Rev. S. W. KING conducted the opening devotional exercises. Rev. Dr. ROCHE offered the following resolutions in relation to the division of the Conference, which were adopted:

Whereas, It has been contemplated to make some change in the bounds of this Conference, at the ensuing General Conference, thereby dividing its territory and dismembering the body, and whereas, in our judgment, the size of this Conference does not need division; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it unwise either to divide or make any change in the boundaries of this Conference.

Resolved, That the delegates to the approaching General Conference be instructed to use their influence to prevent any division as a Conference.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this body be requested to forward to the General Conference a copy of the above preamble and resolutions.

Rev. M. L. SCUDDER moved that the Conference adjourn on Saturday morning until Tuesday morning, in order to give the members from Connecticut an opportunity to go home and vote, but Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF offered to amend the motion by inserting Monday evening instead of Tuesday morning. The motion as amended was adopted.

In answer to the question "Who are admitted into full connection?" eleven young men presented themselves. They were as follows: Sidney K. Smith, W. W. McGuire, J. Swinburne Weedon, Chas. W. Reed, Barnabas F. Reeves, Horatio B. Elkins, John H. Stansbury, S. H. Bray, E. L. Bray, J. O. Munson and C. W. Church. After singing and prayer, the Bishop propounded the usual questions from the Book of Discipline, which, having been answered, the Bishop proceeded to address the candidates upon the principal points which they would do well to remember in the prosecution of their ministerial work. They were then duly elected, the presiding elders vouching for them as their names were called.

The following resolution in reference to the state of the country was adopted:

Resolved, That the presiding Bishop of this Conference be and he hereby is respectfully requested to appoint, at his earliest convenience, a Committee on the State of the Country, to consist of five members of this Conference.

Rev. Dr. CURRY and Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF were elected delegates to the General Conference, and the election of the balance of the delegates was ordered for Saturday:

The following committees were appointed:

Lay Delegation—Dr. D. Curry, Dr. G. R. Crooks, J. Hanson, E. G. Andrews, T. H. Burch.

On Memoirs—Seymour Landon, George Stillman, G. W. Woodruff, W. C. Hoyt, Ira Abbott.

On the State of the Country—G. R. Crooks, G. L. Taylor, Wm. H. Boole, Wm. McAllister, J. A. Roache.

On Resolutions—D. Curry, E. E. Griswold, B. Pitsbury, S. W. King, F. W. Smith.

The Conference then adjourned.

The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society—A Matter Needing Investigation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The suspicion of various persons who are in the habit of giving liberally to charities, has for some time been called forth toward an association calling itself the "New York Juvenile Guardian Society," managed by D. F. ROBERTSON, and purporting to have been organized in 1848 and incorporated in 1866. My own suspicion was first aroused by the fact that no reports of the said Association could ever be obtained in the City, though they were liberally circulated in the Legislature at Albany. Then, though it claimed to have been in existence twenty years, I could never discover that any employe or Trustee of the great charities of the City, such as the "Association for the Relief of the Poor," the "Children's Aid Society," the "Five Points Mission," "House of Refuge," "Home for the Friendless," and others, ever knew or heard of any school or agent of the above "Guardian Society," except the said ROBERTSON himself. Then another suspicious fact was that no individual donation is acknowledged (with the exception of one name) in their last report, though last year $7,190 were collected by the above Society. Again, the Association is stated in its nineteenth annual report to support six schools, with 2,279 pupils, of which three are "Day Industrial Schools," and yet no address or number is given of any school.

With these facts in view, I started out in quest of the schools, of which the following are the names and number of pupils given in the report:

School No. 1—Bowery Industrial Day-school, ("Headquarters' school") 764
School No. 2—Chrystie-street Industrial Day-school 160
School No. 3—Suffolk-street Industrial Day-school 66
School No. 4—Clinton-street Mission-school 151
School No. 5—Dispensary Mission-school 782
School No. 6—East side Mission 356
Total cared for and instructed 2,279

After a diligent search in the above streets and much inquiry, I could learn nothing of the schools. No policeman knew anything of them—no Ward missionary had heard of them—so in despair I went down to the "Central Office," No. 229 Broadway. A room was found with difficulty, which I suppose to be the one, but it was closed; no ROBERTSON was there, or agent, or office boy, and no sign on the door or near by indicated the presence of a great benevolent association which "had opened twenty-two schools" and had "under its supervision 10,500 children."

In great perplexity, I then recurred for my relief to the nineteenth annual report, and found there a picture of a splendid "City Orphan Home," at No. 101 St. Mark's-place, which Mr. BANKER, the Treasurer, states has been purchased by the Society for the sum of $28,500, and is reserved "for the public uses of the City." Here, if anywhere, must be the headquarters of this will-o'-the-wisp Society. Here in this "home of charity" I shall find out about these mysterious schools. I accordingly went to No. 101 St. Mark's-place, but no one knew anything there of the "Juvenile Guardian Society," and the house appeared to be occupied as a private Jewish school. My next steps were to one of the principal Directors, Mr. JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank." I inquired for the addresses of these remarkable schools. Mr. EVERITT replied that he did not know them. I answered that this was remarkable in a trustee of so important a charity.

I then went to the Treasurer, Mr. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier of the National Hanover Bank. Mr. BANKER was equally ignorant in regard to these interesting schools. Indeed he did not even seem to know where the Central Office was, and admitted that the closing of the office was remarkable, (a circumstance, however, to be easily explained by the fact that ROBERTSON's friends are mainly derived from the Legislature, and he is usually at Albany.)

He admitted that the "Orphan Home" had not been purchased as yet. I also called on some other trustees, who were equally ignorant.

Now, Sir, for their report: ROBERTSON raised last year $13,344 07. Of this $3,272 were from the State Comptroller. How the Comptroller is justified in giving to such an association we know not, though it appears that the preceding year (1866-67) he did furnish some $10,000 more or less to the same society. If these schools exist they are probably in the main merely Sunday-schools, which ought to be carried on for a very small sum annually, and if day-schools, why is not their location made known and a report of their work given to the public? It appears, too, that $4,710 19 were paid out for 13 teachers and Superintendents. Where are they? Are they Sunday-school-teachers or day-school? For rents and lodgings, $2,653 10 were paid. Where are the rooms? For visitors and agents, $1,536 47. Where are they and what doing? For the City Orphan Home, $1,083 20. Where is it? If this Association has been in existence twenty years (as they claim) and has been raising an average income equal to the year before last, it must have collected some $200,000. What has it done with it?

It becomes the gentlemen whose names are mentioned above to explain this matter and answer the simple questions there put. The Legislature also should observe their answers.

WILLIAM F. HUMPHRYS,
Missionary Visitor.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. The minutes of the past fourteen days, with few exceptions, treat but of the ordinary routine duties of the department.

Mr. KELLOGG, the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, has received an additional assistant in his department—a clerk, whose duties will be to indenture the children of the department, to investigate the characters of those to whom these are to be intrusted, and to visit them from time to time in their new homes in the West, to see that all goes with them as represented.

The department has contracted with the New-York Condensed Milk Company to deliver the article of their manufacture (adjudged the best) to the institutions for one year, at 29½ cents per quart.

Fifty men were detailed from the Penitentiary, on Tuesday last, to grade the grounds about the Inebriate Asylum.

On the 31st of March the Wardens of the City prisons discontinued furnishing meals to the out-door poor applicants. In this connection, it may be said that the demand for help at the office in Bond-street has markedly fallen off daily since the Spring weather showed itself.

The receipts of the department for the fourteen days were $3,725 42.

A Panorama of the War.

On Wednesday evening a new panorama of the war was unrolled before a number of invited guests, at the hall No. 954 Broadway, corner of Twenty-third-street, where it will be hereafter exhibited. A large number of prominent gentlemen were present, and after a few prefatory words from Col. FRANK E. HOWE, the curtain was raised, disclosing a representation of Fort Sumter under fire, as the first view of the series. The panorama comprises views of forty of the more stirring events of the war, and the more noticeable of these pictures are, the Seventh Regiment marching through Broadway, the fight between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, several views of the seige of Vicksburg, views of the battles of Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and Wilderness, the lines before Petersburg, SHERIDAN at Cedar Creek, FARRAGUT lashed to the mainmast of the *Hartford*, the surrender of Gen. LEE, and President LINCOLN in Richmond after the evacuation. The last picture of the series is allegorical, illustrative of the return of peace, and the long and bloody tale of fitful war is aptly closed with the returned soldier once more a citizen, following the plow, with his little child at his heels with the castaway canteen and haversack over its shoulders. Many of the views were greeted with the most hearty applause, and they are all remarkable for their strict fidelity to historic truth, for topographical accuracy as to the country and fortifications shown, and for an excellence in the execution of the work that is most unusual in panoramic art. The new enterprise is furthermore most fortunate in its lecturer, Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH, whose explanatory remarks, while sufficiently full to explain the picture, are never so verbose as to be wearisome. The lady has a clear voice, and a very distinct and excellent delivery.

This series of pictures, illustrating some of the most striking scenes of the war, cannot fail to excite general interest. They are well designed and admirably painted, and will make still more vivid, wherever they are seen, the remembrance of the most important incidents of our history.

The exhibition opens to the public on Monday evening next, at the same place, and will probably become, when generally known, a favorite public resort.

The Storm Yesterday.

A sudden storm of wind and rain came upon us yesterday afternoon. At 1:45 P. M. the rain-drops began to fall, and soon after the wind arose, filling the air with dust, blowing down signs and taking many liberties with the raiment of those who happened to be in the street.

The schooner *Bodine*, Capt. COFFIN, while coming down the North River from Haverstraw, with a cargo of bricks, encountered the gale at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, and was sunk. All hands were saved.

The sloop *Australia*, which was lying in the middle of the river, dragged her anchor, and was driven to the pier foot of Cortlandt-street, blocking up the Jersey City ferry-slip. The pilot-wheel was broken, and despite the exertions of the crew the vessel was tossed like a shell.

Some forty planks were swept off the new shed constructed at the New-Jersey Railroad depot for freight, and were carried across the pier into the river. A man who was standing on the dock was struck by several of the falling boards, but he sustained no serious injuries.

Two tug-boats went out from the coal dock at Jersey City, one of which came up with a small boat in which were two boys opposite the Central Railroad dock, and conveyed them in safety to the shore. The blow did not last long, but it rained at intervals during the rest of the day.

FOUR PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED.

During the storm, the frame of a new three-story dwelling in Remsen-street, near Waterburg, E. D., was blown down, and four of the workmen engaged upon it severely injured. The sufferers were immediately conveyed to their respective residences and surgical aid called. Their names are, CHARLES HATBURY, No. 79 Leonard-street; JOHN BUCKHIDE, Remsen-street; JACOB OHER, No. 79 Leonard-street; JACOB WEBER, Powers-street, the latter having charge of the work. The building was owned by CHARLES HAMBEY. A mansion of 100 by 50 in course of erection, near Astoria, for Mr. DITMARS, of New-York, was blown down at the same time, but the workmen all escaped injury.

Board of Audit.

At a regular meeting of this Board yesterday Auditors BONNEY, MARTINDALE and STEWART presiding, the claim of JOHN M. MUNSON, heretofore noticed, was brought up again and additional testimony taken.

The claim of the First M. E. Church for $1,272 72, the amount of a tax remitted by resolution of the Common Council, and afterward collected by mistake, was submitted. The resolution of the Common Council remitting the tax, approved by the Mayor Oct. 28, 1858, was offered in evidence, together with proof of the sale of the property by the City in 1865 for non-payment of the tax. Claimants' counsel was requested to submit a written brief on the legal question as to whether the City has a right to sell property for non-payment of taxes after the same have been remitted by resolution of the Common Council approved by the Mayor.

No other claims being ready, the Board adjourned till to-day at 12 M.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. L. B. Webb, of Wisconsin; Hon. Z. Pratt, of New-Haven; Gen. James S. Whitney, of Boston; Hon. J. D. Shank, of Washington; Hon. W. H. Hooper, of Utah; Hon. J. M. Pomroy, of Auburn; and Hon. E. C. Learned, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Princess Maksutoff, of Sitka, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. W. N. Danskin, of Baltimore, and Hon John Duff, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Worden B. Lee, of Connecticut, and Hon. W. L. Ring, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
87—Osgood et al. vs. Mills et al.
88—Same vs. Same.
152—Boyd et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
153—Gilbert et al. vs. Friday et al.
154—Osgood et al. vs. Wells et al.
155—Same vs. Same.
167—In re Guillaume vs. Recr. of Col. Ins. Co.
248—Jacoby et al. vs. Behread.
249—Beamish vs. Grovestein et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
784—Smith vs. Bendall.
790—Turner vs. Bennett.
802—Kline vs. Com. of Emigration.
— —Taylor vs. Crary.
— —Hughes vs. Sullivan.
707—Weirstock vs. McCarthy.
812—Morris vs. Coffin.
810—Schultz vs. Schalterner.
809—McGinniss vs. Powell.
818—Eten vs. Rosenband.
820—Secombe Man. Co. vs. Tower.
822—Hawkins vs. Service.
823—Hertell vs. Bendell.
825—Manhattan Rub. Co. vs. Simpson.
827—Dixon vs. Brewster.
830—Parsons vs. Colden.
832—Kaufman vs. Cohen.
833—Birnbaum vs. Mass.
835—Culter vs. Altinayer.
837—Carvalho vs. Skehan.
838—Lisle vs. Cohen.
839—Lewis vs. Woodward.
840—Same vs. Same.
841—Lewis vs. Sass.
842—Shields vs. Bass.
843—Sproul vs. Morgan.
844—McKay vs. Martens.
845—Wilson vs. Abell.
853—Ross vs. Bier.
854—Robinson vs. N. H. & S. Co.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

United States vs. A. L. Levin.—The defendant is a respectable-looking young man, a resident of Front-street, Brooklyn, and a clerk in a publishing house in Ann-street. Deputy Marshal Abner B. Newcomb having received anonymous letters informing him that defendant had a large quantity of counterfeit money and was engaged in passing it, watched him during Monday and Tuesday last, but did not detect him in passing any. On Tuesday evening he attempted to arrest defendant in Park-row, but the latter being unwilling to submit, a police officer was called to the deputy's assistance, and defendant was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house and searched, and $650 in counterfeit $20 and $50 Treasury notes found on his person.

During his examination before the Commissioner his mother and sister were present, and were deeply affected. The theory of the defence is a novel one. It is that a beautiful wealthy widow of Brooklyn had an intrigue with a wealthy New-York merchant; that a detective, being privy to the fact, desired to black-mail the merchant; that defendant, being aware of this desire, (how does not appear,) volunteered to act as the "mutual friend" of the black-mailer and his victim—to obtain the money for the first-named, and to make the amount as small as possible for the benefit of the last named; that, in pursuance of that arrangement, he obtained the money in question from the victim, thinking it to be genuine, and was keeping it until he should find the black-mailer when he was arrested.

The accused gave bail in the sum of $2,500 to appear for examination on the 16th inst., his mother and his employer becoming his sureties.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 2.

By Judge Ingraham.

Jane Howe vs. Chas A. Howe; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Rosalie Wortheimer vs. Simon Wortheimer; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Chas. G. Webber vs. Louisa Webber; referred back for further evidence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 2.

By Judge Monell.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

The Citizens' Bank vs. James Broadhead; motion granted.

Wm. C. Kennedy, et al., vs. James Broadhead; motion granted.

The Memphis Bank vs. John J. Smith, &c.; motion granted.

Francis McCauly vs. Heman Fincke et al.; motion granted without costs.

Edward Burke vs. Henry J. Meyer; motion granted and cause sent to a referee.

The Broadway Bank vs. John T. Howard, survivor, &c.: motion granted.

MOTIONS DENIED, &C.

John P. Milner vs. Wm. N. Mott; motion denied on terms.

Catharine M. Uhl vs. Henry Wehnur. bail reduced to $500.

Wm. C. Haggerty et al. vs. John D. Lewis et al.; motion directing payment of money granted.

Marvin R. Clark vs. Sarah E. Clark; commission granted without stay of proceedings.

By Judge Jones.

Mary A. Masterson et al. vs. Charles Beers et al.; case settled; papers and memorandum with the Clerk at Special Term.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

Yesterday, the first day of the April Term, the Court found awaiting it fourteen cases of petit larceny, eleven of assault and battery, one of gaming, one of defrauding hotel-keepers and two of cruelty to animals. There was an unusually large number of lawyers present, all intent upon snatching their clients from the grasp of the law, and, as a consequence, there was an unusual amount of talk, and one or two cases of no public interest consumed so much time that the session was protracted and uninteresting.

QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

Mr. Bergh, as usual, made his appearance as a complainant. In this instance he had encountered a colored man named Humphreys, in Duane-street, driving an emaciated horse attached to a truck loaded with wool, and the horse, moreover, having a sore under the collar. The employer of Humphreys, Samuel Moffatt, was put on trial as the person guilty of cruelty, and thereupon ensued a lively discussion between Mr. Bergh and the prisoner's counsel as to the relative merits of fatness and leanness in a horse, and as to whether a thin man is not the most capable of exertion and the longest lived. These abstruse questions Mr. Bergh declined to consider, but adhered resolutely to his position that this particular horse was emaciated and unfit for use. Finally Moffatt was acquitted, but on the ground that he had hired the horse at a livery stable on the morning of the arrest, and was not aware of the condition of the animal.

MINOR CASES.

Various petty thieves were sent to the Penitentiary for various short terms, but a too large proportion of those arraigned escaped all punishment by the non-appearance of the complainants to testify against them. The cases of assault and battery were, without exception, devoid of interest, and several cases of other offences, that gave promise of stirring the sluggishness of the Court-room, were continued.

COURT OF SESSIONS—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Troy.

John Murray pleaded guilty to an indictment for burglary in the third degree, having stolen clothing of the value of $20 from the house of John Golden, No. 35 Willow-street, in February last. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Thomas McNamee and John Dalton were tried on a charge of having in December last broken into the house of Mr. McDonald, Summit-street. It appeared that the burglars had taken into the house with them a pistol which was found on a shelf in the pantry, and both the thieves were found in the same pantry by Mr. McDonald, who had gone thither for a drink of water. They were convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years each.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 2, 1868.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 111⅛	200 Atlantic Mail....... 87¾
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C... 111	200 do. 87¾
15,000 do. 111	100 Pacific Mail........ 103⅞
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 .... 109¾	700 do. ....c 103⅞
8,000 do. 109¾	300 do. ....c 103⅞
100,000 do. b5 109¾	700 do. ....c 103
50,000 do. s3 109¾	100 do. ....c 103⅞
10,000 do. ......c 109¾	100 do. b10 103⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 .... 107⅜	100 do. ....c 102⅞
5,000 do. b3 107⅜	200 Wells-Fargo Ex.... 35⅜
45,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 ......c 107⅜	100 Mer. U. Ex..... 34⅜
23,000 do. ......c 107⅜	100 do. 34
4,000 do. ......c 107⅜	100 U. S. Ex. Co..... 71⅜
10,000 do. ......c 107⅜	50 do. 71
67,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. 100⅝	200 N. Y. Cen. ......c 121⅜
50,000 do. 100⅝	500 do. ....c 121⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '65 new ......c 106⅛	2200 do. ....c 121⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue ...c 106⅛	1000 do. ....c 121⅜
35,000 do. 106⅛	100 do. ....c 121⅜
10,000 do. 106⅛	100 do. ....c 121⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s R. 100⅝	400 do. ....c 121⅜
5,000 do. 100⅝	100 do. b15 123
200,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series 105⅜	200 Erie R. 73⅜
6,000 Brook. 6s Park L. 95	500 do. b5 74
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new ... 67⅝	500 do. 73⅞
20,000 do. b10 67⅝	100 do. b3 75
10,000 do. b10 67⅝	200 Reading R. s30 89⅝
70,000 do. b10 68	400 do. 89⅝
5,000 do. 67⅝	100 Ill. Cen. 137
30,000 do. 67⅝	50 New-Jersey R. 117⅜
6,000 do. 67⅝	100 do. 117⅜
10,000 do. b10 68	200 Cleve. & Pitts. ......c 90⅜
10,000 Vir. St. 6's...x-c 48½	100 Mich. S. & N. I. 88⅜
5,000 N. O. S. 6s, new. 60¼	100 do. 88
4,000 M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue 88¼	200 do. 87⅞
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st 105½	300 do. 87⅞
5,000 O. & M. 1st M. ... 92	500 do. ....c 87⅞
4,000 M. & St. P. 1st M. 91	200 do. ....c 87⅞
2,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st. 87¾	700 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ......c 75⅛
1,000 do. 88	50 do. b15 75
10 Corn Ex. Bk. 121	200 do. 74⅞
20 Ocean Bank 103	300 do. b10 75⅛
200 Canton Co. 46½	300 do. ....c 74⅞
100 do. ....c 46½	500 do. ....c 74
300 Union Nav. b30 26	200 Clev. & Tol. ......c 103
600 West. U. Tel. 35⅞	400 do. ....c 103⅞
50 do. 36	400 do. ....c 103⅞
16 do. ....c 35⅞	200 do. ....c 103⅞
400 do. b15 36	100 Clev., P. & Ash. 100
200 do. 35⅞	700 Chi. & R. I. ......c 91⅞
300 do. 36	900 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ..b10 74⅞
300 Quicksilver 23	200 P., Ft. W. & C. ......c 99⅞
100 do. 22½	200 do. ....c 99⅜
	200 O. & Miss. R. 30⅝
	500 do. 30⅝
	300 H. & St. J. Pf. 84⅜
	100 do. ......4 days 84

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 111⅜	100 Canton Co. 47
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 111	200 Pacific Mail 103⅞
7,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 .... 109⅝	100 do. b10 103⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 .... 107⅜	200 do. b3 104
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 .... 107⅜	50 Adams Ex. 75⅜
7,500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new 106⅛	300 Mer. U. Ex. 34
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. 100⅝	400 N. Y. Cen. 122⅛
3,500 do. 100⅝	500 do. 122⅛
4,000 do. 100⅝	200 do. 122⅛
77,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue 106⅛	200 do. b30 124
16,500 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s 2d series 105⅜	600 Erie R. 74⅛
13,500 do 3d Series 105⅜	100 do. b5 75
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new 67⅝	100 do. b3 74⅞
35,000 do. 67⅝	300 Chic. & R. I. R. 91⅞
100 West U. Tel. 36	100 Chi. & N. W. 63⅜
400 do. 36⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R. 88⅜
100 do. b3 36⅛	10 Ill. Cen. 136
200 Quick. Min. 24	5 do. 137⅛
100 do. b30 25	100 Mil. & St. P. 58⅜
	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ..b10 74
	250 P., F. W. & C. 99⅜
	100 do. 99⅜
	100 Ohio & Miss. R. 30⅜
	100 do. s3 30⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex. 34⅜	2100 Erie R. 73⅞
200 Quicksilver 23	800 do. 73⅞
100 Mariposa ......c 9	100 P., F. W. & C. 99⅜
100 Atlantic Mail 87⅛	300 do. 99⅜
400 N. Y. Cen. 121⅜	600 M. S. & N. I. 88⅜
300 do. ....c 121⅞	200 do. 88
2100 do. 121⅜	200 do. ....c 87⅞
800 do. ....c 121⅜	100 Ohio & M. R. 30
300 do. b3 121⅜	200 do. b10 30⅛
200 do. 121⅜	300 Chic., R. I. & P. 91⅞
200 Pacific Mail 103⅜	100 do. 91⅞
100 do. ....c 103⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 74⅞
600 Reading R. ......c 89⅜	300 do. ....c 74⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex. 34⅜	100 Adams Ex. 75⅜
100 do. 34	200 Reading R. 90
50 do. 34⅜	100 M. & St. P. Pf. ..b10 74
100 Quicksilver 23⅜	300 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d-c 99⅞
100 do. 23	100 do. ....c 99⅞
600 Pacific Mail 103⅞	200 Ohio & Miss. 30⅞
400 do. b3 103⅞	100 do. 31
100 do. ....c 103	100 do. b15 30⅞
100 do. 103⅞	300 M. S. & N. I. R. ......c 88⅛
100 do. 103⅞	100 do. 88
800 N. Y. Cen. 122⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol. ......c 103⅞
100 do. b10 123⅞	200 Chi. R. I. & P. ......c 91⅞
600 do. ....c 122⅜	100 do. 91⅞
500 do. b3 122⅜	100 do. 91⅞
400 Erie R. 74⅜	400 do. 92
500 do. 74⅜	200 do. 91⅞
800 do. 74⅜	300 C. & N. W. R. Pf. 74⅞
100 do. b5 74⅜	100 do. 74⅞
200 do. 74⅜	200 do. b3 74⅞
200 do. 74⅜	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 Mer. U. Ex. 34	800 Erie R. b3 75
100 Quicksilver 23⅜	1500 do. 74⅞
100 do. b5 23⅜	1100 do. 75
300 Pac. Mail 103⅞	100 do. b3 75⅛
100 do. 103⅞	200 do. s10 75
100 do. 103⅞	300 Mich. So. & N. I. 88⅜
100 W. U. Tel. 36⅜	100 do. b10 88⅜
1200 N. Y. Cen. R. 122⅜	100 do. 88⅜
300 do. 122⅜	100 C., R. I. & P. 91⅞
200 Reading R. 90⅛	100 do. b3 92⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. R. 30⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 75
100 Ill. Cen. R. 137	300 do. b3 75
200 Clev. & Pitts. b10 91	

THURSDAY, April 2—P. M.

The dearness of Money to-day was rather more conspicuous than the pressure or distress of borrowers. The Brokers made up their purpose early in the day to buy Money at the best rates it could be had by turning their Gold and Stocks for one, two or three days at round commissions to the lenders. If the highest rates paid were calculated as per annum, they would sound something like 24 to 36 ℘ cent., but being for only a few days, they amount to only ¼@⅜ @½ ℘ cent, for an extra and altogether exceptional as well as temporary accommodation. The Gold Brokers paid ¼, and as high as ⅜ ℘ cent. for a single day. The Railway Brokers paid ¼ ℘ cent. for a single day; ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. for 3 days, and ⅜@1 ℘ cent. for 10 days. The Brokers in the Public Funds, who felt the first inconvenience of the existing pressure, "made up" at from 10 ℘ cent. ℘ annum to ¼ ℘ cent. a day, and the sacrifices in this department were less marked than in any other, owing, in a measure, to the fact that the Assistant Treasurer of the United States continued to take 7.30 ℘ cents for cash at 105⅜ ℘ cent. He bought to-day about $1,750,000. At the close of Bankhours, the Brokers generally reported less difficulty in adjusting their wants for the day than on Wednesday, though at a larger cost in the way of extra interest or commissions paid to the fortunate holders of ready cash.

To-morrow (Friday) is the the last day of preparation for the Quarterly Bank Statement to be made by the National Banks, City and Country, to the Bureau of Currency and Banking at Washington. The transactions at Bank on Saturday will not be settled through the Clearing House on Monday until after the returns are made up for the Quarter. The drain for Money on this market by the Philadelphia Banks ceased for the most part last night. We heard of few orders to send Currency in that direction to-day. The Boston Banks have been easier than their New-York and Philadelphia neighbors for this Quarterly Statement. The Albany Banks have loaned about two or two and a half million of dollars to Wall-street this week and last. They have been strong of late by the deposit of Money belonging to the Canal and other State Funds. After to-morrow, we look to see the extreme pressure upon our market relaxed, but it will perhaps take another week or ten days for the return of the market to absolute ease or cheapness, and our Brokers, from the experience of last Spring, are generally prepared for the continuance of a full 7 ℘ cent. rate until Currency begins to accumulate again from the Country.

The Gold Room felt very sensibly the heavy cost of carrying over Gold balances, and the sales of the day fell off to 138@137⅞@137⅜ ℘ cent. The market closed dull after Bank hours at 137⅝@137⅞ ℘ cent., although there was rather a firm look to the Foreign Exchanges, and Standard Bills on London were held at 109⅝ for 60 days, and 110⅛ for short sight.

The Public Funds were held with a fair measure of steadiness, though some pressure to sell the 5-20s of 1862 and the May and November 5-20s of 1865 for cash. The new 5-20s of 1867 were steady, and the 10-40s and 7.30s firm. The Border State Bonds again showed much firmness, and the market took a large amount of new Tennessees at 67½@⅝@68 ℘ cent. cash, and buyer a few days. The Miscellaneous Shares were not very active to-day, nor were they pressed on sale for cash. Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph were firm in the afternoon; the Express Stocks dull.

In the Railway Market there was again a surprising firmness, the condition of the Money Market considered. New-York Central and Erie led the demand; the early sales of both for cash, showed a partial decline from last night, but they continued to be taken freely for delivery on Friday or Saturday, and in the afternoon advanced to 122½ for Central, and 75 for Erie. There was some eagerness to sell the Western Stocks for Cash and regular way through the forenoon, Michigan Southern and Northwestern Preferred being thrown overboard at a decline of ½@1 ℘ cent., but later in the day the sales rallied ½@¾ ℘ cent., and nearly the whole list recovered a firm tone.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thur.		Wed.	Thur.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100⅝	Missouri	88	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109½	109½	Northwest	64¼	64¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅝	106⅝	N. West Pref	74⅜	74⅜
N. Y. Central	122	122	Rock Island	92⅛	92¼
Erie	73¾	74¾	Fort Wayne	99⅝	99⅞
Hudson	140	140	W. U. Telegraph	36	36
Reading	89⅞	90	M'chants' Union	34⅜	34⅜
Mich. Southern	88⅞	88¼	St. Paul Pref	73¼	73⅛
Ohio and Miss	30⅛	30⅛	St. Paul Com	58⅜	58⅛
Pittsburgh	91⅜	90⅜	Pacific Mail	103⅞	101⅞
Toledo	103	103⅛	American Gold	138⅛	137⅞
Tenn 6s. new	67⅝	67⅜	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	106
6s & 1,000, 1881	111	5-20 cou., small	106⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	102⅛	5-20 coup. '67	106⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109⅝	Oregon W. L., ½ yr.'81	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅜	10-40 reg.	100⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	102⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 reg., '65, n. is.	106	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	106⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-78	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	68
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c.	64
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	67⅝
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	100⅛	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	48
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s., n. b.	47
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Georgia 6s	72½
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	96
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	61½
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	North Car. 6s. n. b.	60
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Missouri 6s	88
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	88
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101	Louisiana 6s	48
Illinois war loan	100	California 7s	133
Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	94	Connecticut 6s	99⅝

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Gallatin National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *Five per cent.*, payable April 10:

Merchants'	118⅛	Market	115
Mechanics'	124	Nassau	106
America	142	Shoe and Leather	112⅛
City	180	Corn Exchange	124
Phenix	105	Continental	103
National	113	St. Nicholas	107
Seventh Ward	110	Marine	148
State of New-York	113	Commonwealth	107
Commerce	118⅜	Imp'rs. & Traders'	125
Mec. B. Association	116	Park	145
American Exchange	118	Manuf's& Merchants	103
Bank of the Repub	114	Central National	105
Bank of N. America	105⅛	Fourth National	104⅛
Hanover	110	Ninth National	104⅛
Irving	106	Tenth National	99
Metropolitan	136	Eleventh Ward	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88.	88
N. Y. Cen 6s, 1887	94	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1867	103⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Buff. N.Y.& Erie 1st'77	94	Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch. 1st M.	105⅛
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104⅛	Pitts. Ft. W.& Ch. 2d M.	99⅛
M. C. new 1st M.'8s. '82	110	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	92	Chic. & Alton S. F 1 M.	100
M. Ind. Goshen Line. '68.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	111⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Peninsula R.R. bonds	82
Han. & St. Jo land gr'nts	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	91
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	84
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	90
Tol & W. 2d M.	81	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	87
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	75½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93x
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,388,977 88; total payments, $3,452,936 03; balance, $97,703,020 58. The receipts include for Customs, $343,000; Gold Notes, $748,000.

We alluded yesterday to the circumstance that some soreness was felt on the Street toward the National Bank of Commerce. We do not understand the complaints as resting exclusively on the charge of 7 ℘ cent. Gold Interest, equal to 10 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, made by the Bank in lending Money on call to the Brokers. There is a degree of straightforward candor in lending in this way, in place of denying under one pretext or another all accommodation, which some of the neighbors of the Bank of Commerce would do well to imitate. But the Bank has made a parade of its relatively large lawful Money reserve, through the present strain upon the market, which is not considered very seemly or neighborly, nor especially creditable. This reserve has been kept at about 50 ℘ cent. of the Circulation and Deposits of the Bank, or 25 ℘ cent. above the required average, while other Banks, equally safe and "conservative," and with threefold the Deposits to Capital, have been anxious to tide over the Quarterly Bank Statement as easily as possible, content to keep, for the time, barely within the line of 25 ℘ cent. lawful Money basis. It seems doubtful whether, after all, the Bank has profited by this course, in the main. Our Brokers borrowed for 60 days about $600,000 of one of its corresponding Banks in Albany, to-day, because of the severe pressure for Money here, to which the Commerce is supposed to have incidentally contributed; and the result is that while the Bank brought its neighbors in debt at the Clearing House $1,400,000 this morning, it loses the use of nearly half the sum on one of its largest Country Bank accounts this afternoon, on telegraphic order to pay the Money over at once on the deposit of the proper securities. And we are given to understand that this is not the first installment of Albany Money in the Bank disposed of in the same way.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1868.

SIR: Under the stringent orders lately given, it is believed that cases may arise in your district where injustice will be done to claimants if cases may not be more summarily disposed of than by reference to this office or by trial in court. It has therefore been decided that, in all cases where property is seized by you, or by one of your subordinates in your own district, the same not being distilled spirits, nor a distillery, nor exceeding in value the sum of $1,000, it may be released by you, if it should appear to your satisfaction that the seizure was without sufficient cause.

If the property is distilled spirits, or is a distillery, or does not exceed $1,000 in value, it may be released by you, if it shall appear both to yourself and the Assessor of your district that the seizure was without sufficient cause. If proceedings have been commenced by the District-Attorney against property so seized, they may be discontinued by the concurrent action of yourself, the Assessor and the District-Attorney.

If property is seized in your district by an officer reporting to the Collector of another district, who is empowered by the Commissioner under his own hand to make such seizure, the custody of the property so seized will be turned over to you, together with a statement of the grounds on which the seizure was made. You should not release it, however, except with the concurrence of that Collector to whom the officer who seized it reports, when it might be released by yourself alone, and seized by you within your district, but you will also require the concurrence of the Assessors of both districts, if the property is of that description which brings it within the rule laid down above, in which the action of the Assessor is required. If an officer, reporting specially to you, makes a seizure in another district, your concurrence with the Collector of that district, and, if the case requires, with the Assessor also, must be had before that Collector can be allowed to leave such property.

You will release no property seized by yourself or your subordinates, or turned over to your custody by other officers, except under the above rules.

If there is a difference of opinion between yourself and the District-Attorney, or the Assessor of your district, or the Collector or Assessor of other districts, in cases of such character as to call for joint action, you will report in detail to this office, when such instructions will be given as the nature of the case may require.

The power to release before proceedings are commenced by the District-Attorney must be exercised within five days after the seizure.

If release is not made within that period, immediately upon its expiration the case must be reported to the District-Attorney for his action. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

To JOHN W. FRAZIER, Esq., Assessor First District, Philadelphia, Penn.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway and 19th-st., s. w. cor., 171x9x110x25x10x78.11x6x5x28.1 5-7	$375,000
East Broadway, w. s., 27 ft. e. of Montgomery-st., 27x104.4	20,000
Chatham-st., Nos. 108 and 110, and 466 and 468 Pearl-st	75,000
Centre-st., No. 38, 30.2x25.1x36.3x20.6	9,000
Eldridge-st., No. 170	11,150
Eldridge-st., No. 125, 25x100	15,000
Essex-st., No. 36, 25x100	24,100
Elizabeth-st., No. 185, 25x89	7,550
Grand-st., No. 281, 25x100	50,000
Grand-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Goerck-st., 25x75	13,000
Greenwich-st., No. 711, 18.9x76.7	8,750
Greene-st., No. 23, 20x100	10,900
Hester-st., Nos. 139 and 141, each 22.4x25.1	16,000
Henry and Market sts., s. w. corner, 25x100	20,500
Jane-st., s. s., 91 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22.6x65.1	12,000
Madison-st., s. s., 192.11 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 23.6x95.3	16,250
Stanton-st., No. 97, 23x75	12,100
1st-st., No. 8, 20x56.6	9,000
4th-st., 85.5 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 40x71.3	21,000
East 10th-st., No. 270, 25x.6	23,500
10th-st., n. s., 201.4 ft. w. of Washington-st., 22x96.7	6,000
10th-st., n. s., 223.4 ft. w. of Washington-st., 22x96.7	6,000
13th-st., s. s., 420 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x103.5	16,000
13th-st., s. s., 445 ft. e. of 6th-av., 24.5x153.9	18,000
17th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x102.2	15,000
18th-st. and 7th-av., 23x60	16,000
18th-st., s. s., 365 ft. w. of 6th-av., 23x92	14,000
19th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., gore, 7x43.10x44	1,000
19th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92	10,900
20th-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x92	12,000
29th-st., n. s., 155.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x98.9	9,100
32d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9	8,400
33d-st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	3,000
W. 35th-st., No. 321, 17.10½x98.9	12,500
35th-st., s. s., 365 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	15,000
36th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	8,000
36th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9	26,000
East 46th-st., No. 112, 17x100.5	15,000
46th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x100.5	12,650
48th-st., n. s., 343.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.4	14,500
51st-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5	11,000
52d-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	9,000
53d-st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	17,000
53d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5	17,500
55th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.5	16,000
55th-st., s. s., 158.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	5,333
74th-st., n. s., 317.2 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21.1⅛x63.11¼	4,500
75th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25.4x101.3	3,000
78th-st., n. s., 194.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 110.8x102.2	48,000
78th-st., s. s., 217.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 37.6x102.2	4,700
82d-st., s. s., 177.9⅛ w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	3,000
87th-st., n. s., 306 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x201.5	6,000
112th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 37x118x90.8x25	2,300
115th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100	3,100
115th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.11	7,500
127th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x99.11	5,500
129th-st., s. s., 216.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	17,000
129th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x half-block	9,900
Av. A and 14th-st., n. e. corner, 19.7⅛x72.4	18,000
1st-av., No. 571, 21.1⅜x100	11,500
2d-av., w. s., 41.5 ft. s. of 59th-st., 20x65	17,000
2d-av., w. s., 43.2½ ft. s. of 34th-st., 18.6x70	9,000
2d-av., e. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 120th-st., 25x80	8,000
2d-av., e. s., 17 ft. s. of 100th-st., 17x66	3,700
2d-av., e. s., 34 ft. s. of 109th-st., 17x66	3,700
3d-av., 25 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x100	19,600
3d-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 103d-st., 50.5x110	10,000
3d-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of 52d-st., 19.7x64.10	20,500
3d-av., e. s., 61.3 ft. s. of 52d-st., 19.7x64.10	21,000
3d-av. and 55th-st., s. e. cor., 25.5x60	29,500
7th-av. and 26th-st., n. e. cor., 49.5x100	nom.
9th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 22d-st., 24.8x78	21,000
10th-av., e. s., 100.4 ft. s. of 66th-st., 50.2x100	4,500
10th-av. and 118th-st., 100.11x450	28,700
11th-av., e. s., 39.6 ft. s. of 42d-st., 20x99	7,800

Leases Recorded.

Eldridge-st., No. 218, 3 years, per year	$540
Broadway and 22d-st., s. e. corner, 21 years, per year	20,000
Greene-st., No. 73, 5 years, per year	3,000
Canal st., Nos. 380, 382, 384, 5 years, per year West Broadway, 157, 159, 161, 163, 5 yrs., per year	12,000
John-st., No. 96, 5 1-6 years, per year	3,000
3d-av., No. 719, 3 years, per year	1,012
8th-av., No. 676, 3 years, per year	1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., e. s., 302.11½ ft. s. of Jamaica-av., 125.10x25x126x25	$5,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 390 ft. e. of 4th-av., 55.9x20x55.8x20	3,950
Baltic-st., s. s., 115 ft. w. of 7th-av., 10x125	15,000
Bergen-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of New-York-av., 100x255.7	12,000
Bolivar-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 25x50	2,800
Columbia and Middagh sts., s. w. corner, 15x25 Columbia-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Middagh-st., 25x150	9,000
Commerce and Van Brunt sts., n. w. cor., 55.6x11.6	6,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,100
Elliott-place, w. s., 191.8 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20.10x100	13,000
Ewen and Ainslie sts., s. e. cor., 25x100	5,500
Ewen-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Boerum-st., 25x100	2,125
Hancock-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of Reed-av., 25x100	400
Henry-st., e. s., 63 ft. s. of Carroll-st., 19.6x92	9,750
Herkimer-st. and Utica-av., n. w. cor. 125x200 Herkimer-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Utica-av., 25x20	15,000
Hickory-st., n. s., 327.0½ ft. w. of Bedford-av., 22.4x100	6,300
Kent-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 20x100	8,000
Kent-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	1,675
Livingston-st., s. s., 203 ft. e. of Smith-st., 22x100	8,650
Madison-st., No. 67	8,000
Middle-st., n. e. s., 499.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 74.3x190.4	5,200
Milton-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	5,600
Nassau-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 25x70	4,800
Quincy-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100	5,100
Raymond-st., e. s., 308 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x75	8,250
Sackett-st. and Buffalo-av., n. w. corner, 100x132.2x160.10x113.2	1,260
Sackett-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 20x95	3,280
Smith-st., w. s., 59.10½ ft. n. of State-st., 20x81.9½x19.11½x80.8	10,650
Smith-st., e. s., 50.4 n. of Degraw-st., 16.4x100	6,600
Taylor-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Lee-av., 20.10x100	10,000
Taylor-st., s. s., 110 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	9,500
Union-st. and Buffalo-av., s. e. corner, 80x100	750
Van Buren-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	4,200
Vare-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 100x25x6x20x60x50	
Warren-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100	6,500
Warren-st., s. s., 297.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x150.4	23,500
Warren-st., s. s., 365 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20x131	13,000
Warren-st., s. s., 280.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100x167	10,000
Willoughby-st., s. s., 55 ft. w. of Carll, 18x75	7,000
Wilson-st. and Division-av., s. w. cor., 54.1x22.6x44.4x20	4,400
Wilson-st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 18.9x100	9,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	1,800
1st-place, s. s., 325 ft. e. of Court-st., 22x133.5½	12,000
South 1st, s. s., 80 ft. e. 6th-st., 20x55.3	1,100
South 2d-st., s. s., 55 ft. e. of 5th-st., 21x72	3,800
4th-st., s. s., 225.6 ft. e. of Smith-st., 22x100	750
4th-place, s. s., 126 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 21x133.5½	6,500
5th-st., e. s., 160.1 ft. s. of 4th-st., 22.6½x100	8,000
South 5th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 12th-st., 25x100	8,275
South 5th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-st., 75x87.2	2,500
6th-st. and 5th-av., s. w. cor., 86.8x23 6	5,450
6th-st., s. s., 86.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x200	5,200
North 7th-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 3d-st., 20x103	3,300
7th-st., e. s., 120 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 20x70	5,600
South 8th-st., s. s., 116.8 ft. e. of 4th-st., 20.8x93.6	6,750
Bedford-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 40x100	3,300
Clermont-av., e. s., 628.3 ft. s. of Green-av., 16.9x100	10,000
Carlton-av., w. s., 105.11 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 84.8¼x20.5x80.8x20	12,000
Dekalb-av., n. s., 115 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 35x80	11,000
Dekalb-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 20x100	6,250
Dekalb-av., s. s., 35.6½ ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 19.4x100	4,500
Fulton-av., n. s., 99.1 ft. e. of Ormond-place, 20.4x91	12,000
Fulton-av. and Downing-st., n. w. cor., 26.3x40x7.9x35.11x7.9x83.5	12,000
Franklin-av., e. s., 475 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	2,100
Gates-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 100x100	2,400
Green-av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 200x200	8,000
Lee-av. and Penn-st., n. e. cor., 80x83.4	2,700
Myrtle-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Walworth-st., 75x100	22,000
Putnam-av., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	7,000
Park-av. and Adelphi-st., n. e. corner, 84.5x92.2x100.1x73.6	4,250
Portland-av., e. s., 89.3 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 38x17.6x17.6x19.4x38x20.3	24,250
Portland-av., w. s., 282.2 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 20x100	18,000
Throop-av. and Hart-st., n. e. corner, 75x100	10,000
Willoughby-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 16.8x90	4,500
3d-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 43d-st., 50x200x100.2x100x50.2x100	3,200
3d-av. and 43d-st., n. w. cor., 50.2x100	1,400
4th-av., n. w. s., 71 ft. s. w. of 12th-st., 18x60	4,000
6th-av., w. s., 73.3 ft. s. of 16th-st., 17.9x75	2,900

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County.

Erie-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of North 1st-st., 50x75	$7,300
Prospect-st., w. s., lot No. 5, block No. 140, 25x100	1,500
North 1st-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x100	2,400
South 5th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Coles-st., 20x95	7,300

Hoboken.

Adams-st., w. s., lots Nos. 17 to 24, block No. 129, Costers, 25x100	$2,600
Adams-st., e. s., lots Nos. 9 to 16, block No. 130, Costers, 25x100	2,800
Madison-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of 1st-st., 25x100	2,700
Munroe-st., e. s., lot No. 22, block No. 16, Costers, 25x100	550

Hudson City.

Scott-st., lots Nos. 12, 13, block No. 2, Hesper & Weber's, 50x100	$900
South-st., s. s., lots Nos. 205, 206, each 25x100	500
South-st., n. s., lot No. 220, 25x100	1,850
Clinton-av., w. s., 146 ft. n. of Hutton-st., 42x100x43.6x44.6x1.6x59.6	2,435

Bergen.

Hudson-av., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Bostwick-place, 25x100	$3,100
Washington-av., s. s., Taylor's house and lot, 16.8x100	2,150
Lots Nos. 18, 19, block No. 2, Greenville grove, 50x100	515

Union.

Blum-st., n. s., lot No. 8, block No. 5, 25x72.2	$1,500
Union-place, s. s., lots Nos. 10, 11, block No. 2, 60x75	1,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 2, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,176	Malt, bushels	16,800
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	1,070	Pork, bbls	1,249
Cornmeal, bags	1,260	Cut Meats, pkgs	125
Wheat, bushels	4,850	Lard, pkgs	326
Corn, bushels	22,020	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	395
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	2,275	Petroleum, bbls	1,647

ASHES—Continue in good demand at $8 50@$8 75 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more request and firm, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13½c.@18⅜c., tree, and 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℘ lb. Some 15,000 mats Java were sold at equal to market prices.

COTTON—Has been less freely dealt in to-day, but has been quite firm. The aggregate sales were 3,975 bales, including 698 bales to spinners, 1,489 bales to shippers, and 1,788 bales to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	25	25¼	25½@25¾
Good Ordinary	26	26¼	26½@26¾
Low Middling	27	27¼	27½@27¾
Middling	28	28¼	28½@28¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,652
Receipts last week	17,085
Receipts preceding week	21,137
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	286,637
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	512,159
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	136,421
Exports since Sept. 1	282,196
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand at here	108,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,927,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,545,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,268,000
Exports same time 1866-7	947,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	325,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	560,000

EGGS—Have been more freely offered, and have been in less demand, at reduced prices, including Jersey extra brands, 25c.@35c.; State and Pennsylvania, 24c.@25c.; ordinary Western, 23c.@24c.; Western, by express, 24c.@25c.; Southern, 23c.@24c.; Canada, 23c.@24c. ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite moderate for Apples, which we quote thus: Apples, Spitzenberg, $6@$6 50; Apples, Greenings, $6@$6 50; Apples, Baldwins, $6@$6 50; Apples, Mixed lots, $4@$4 50; Cranberries, $7@$10 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are dull. Peeled Peaches show an improvement. Unpeeled are more plenty. We quote: New Apples, State, 8½c.@9½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@8½c.; New Apples, Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 18c.@20c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 38c.@40c. Blackberries, 13½c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite sparingly dealt in to-day at a further partial reduction of 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 55; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $10@$10 30; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 30@$11 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 60 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00@$9 55
Extra State	10 00@11 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 15
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 30@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 60

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $9 70@$10 90 for common to fair, and $10 90@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour has been in limited request, at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 450 sacks at $12 50@$14 25 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $7 70@$9 65 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 480 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$6 for Western; $5 90 for City, and $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at about former prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull, and quoted nominally 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel lower; but the leading holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions to purchasers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only small lots of White Michigan at $3 20, and Amber Long Island at $2 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more active, opening rather in favor of buyers, but closing with much more steadiness, and a tendency to improve. Sales have been reported of 64,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 25, closing at $1 20@$1 25 for New Mixed Western; $1 22 for poor Old Mixed Western, delivered; $1 25@$1 30 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 16@$1 18 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 17@$1 20 for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in demand and firm at $1 90@$1 95 ℘ bushel; sales, 4,200 bushels. Barley has been inactive, yet steady. A small lot of Canada East, in bond, was sold on private terms. Of Malt, 2,100 bushels were sold at $2 15@$2 18 ℘ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels Western at 85c.@86c., chiefly at 85½c.@85¾c., in store, and 87½c.@88½c., afloat, ℘ bushel. Beans are firmly held at full prices. The stock is light, and sales at quotations are limited. We quote: Beans, Marrows prime, new, $5 85@$6; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 75@$5 85; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 95@$6 10; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 55 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 75c.@95c. for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in slack demand, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c.; Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℘ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in at previous figures, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in more demand, especially Resin, which has been quoted much firmer. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@68½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 37@$8 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87@$3 50; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited demand, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 22@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 45; Red Oil at 70c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 17@$1 20; Olive, $2 75@$3 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 12c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 16½c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 39c.@40c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are somewhat easier, as the large stock detained in the country is being forwarded rapidly. We quote: Peach Blow Potatoes, $4 50@$5; Prince Alberts, $4 50@$5; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4 25; Mercers, $4 75@$5 25; Chili Reds, $3 75@$4 ℘ bbl.; Onions, Red, $7@$8; Onions, White, $10@$11; Turnips, Russia, $2 75@$3 ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, ℘ 100, $8@$12.

POULTRY AND GAME—The season for Dressed Poultry is about closed, and the supply, therefore, is light. Live is more plenty, and the market is not active. We quote: Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 23c.@25c.; Fowls, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 20c.@22c.; Geese, 10c.@16c.; Ducks, 20c.@26c. ℘ lb. Live—Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Fowls, 20c.@23c. ℘ lb.; Geese, $2@$3 ℘ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active and much firmer. The demand has been mainly from speculative sources, and for New Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,650 bbls., in lots, at $25 20@$25 50, closing at $25 40 cash, for New Western Mess; $24@$24 37, closing at $24 25 for Old Mess; $23 87@$24 25 for Thin Mess; $23 for Western Prime Mess; $23 50 for City do.; $20 62@$21 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, seller May, on private terms ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand and firm. Sales, 240 pkgs. at 14¼c.@15¼c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues in demand at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 225 boxes at 12⅜c.@12⅝c. for Cumberlands; 14c.@14¼c. for Short Rib, and 15⅛c.@15⅜c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard is in some demand at unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@16½c. for inferior to very choice, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs continue quite dull at 12⅛c.@12⅝c. for City, ℘ lb. Beef continues in demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 425 bbls. Tierce Beef is in less demand, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 365 tcs., chiefly India Mess, at $40 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $36@$40 for poor to very choice; sales 150 bbls. Butter is in moderate demand at 48c.@53c. for new State 25c.@53c. for poor to fancy old State, and 18c.@43c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 9c.@16½c., ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

During the past week the new crop of Butter has made its appearance in sufficient quantity to impress the market, which has caused a depression in the rates of good to fine old crop, and has rendered medium to low qualities of old only salable at low rates for packing or for grease purposes. Good to fine old crop is, however, in very light supply, and still commands fair rates. The total receipts for the week are 4,483 packages, a considerable portion of which is new crop in small packages. We revise Butter quotation list to accord with the period. Our quotations are:

NEW CROP BUTTER.		
State, firkins, ℘ lb		none.
State, half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb	.50	@53
Welsh, tubs, ℘ lb	.48	@52
Western, firkins, ℘ lb		none.
Western, tubs, ℘ lb		none.
OLD CROP BUTTER.		
Fine to extra State, firkins ℘ lb	.50	@51
Good to fine State, firkin ℘ lb	.45	@48
Fair to extra, half-firkin tubs, State, ℘ lb	.53	@55
Good to fine, half-firkin tubs, State, ℘ lb	.45	@48
Good to fine, Welsh tubs, ℘ lb	.45	@48
Fair qualities State Butter, ℘ lb	.40	@43
Extra qualities Canadian, ℘ lb	.40	@43
Low to common qualities State, ℘ lb	.20	@25
Low to common qualities Canada, ℘ lb	.16	@18

The market for Cheese during the week past has continued very firm, but with less activity for export. The large amount of stock, however, already taken out of market has reduced the quantity now in this country to so small a compass as to render holders perfectly indifferent to any immediate trade, as the stock is barely sufficient for home requirements, and any export demand further will cause a deficiency. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 18,911 boxes, which nearly closes the receipts of last season's crop. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations, which are unchanged:

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	13	@14
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	10	@12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	9	@10

SUGARS—Have been in active demand at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13⅛c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 10⅛c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 14⅛c.@16⅛c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 25,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅛c.@12½c.; 72,000 lbs. Stearine at 15⅛c.@16½c.; 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅜c.@12⅛c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 3,650 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, and ⅜d.@7-16d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 7½d. ℘ bushel; 350 bbls. Pork, by sail, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders, a bark with 2,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 4½d., or, if direct, at 6s. ℘ quarter.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as professional waitress in all its branches; is kind and obliging; the other as professional cook in all styles; boning and jellies of all kinds, pastry, creams; would like to go to one family in City or country, or Newport. Can be seen for two days from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 103 West 32d-st. Best of reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is orderly and neat in her work; will be highly recommended by her present employer in this City; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City, or a few miles in the country; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, take charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $12 and $10. Call at No. 353 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do sewing; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has eight years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations; one as cook, having no objection to assist with washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, work in private families, to do family sewing by the day or week, on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply for two days at No. 283 East 46th-st.; ring the third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, who is a professed cook, and who is willing to take charge of a house for the Summer, if required; has the best of reference. Address No. 104 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups, game, desserts; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is a good housekeeper; willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Call at No. 120 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 14 years of age, a situation as chambermaid, or to mind children; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 430 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is an excellent cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objections to going in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; City reference. No. 344, top floor, back room, 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 University-place, Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork or washing in a small family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 141 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing, or would do sewing; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do the general housework of a small family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 6 Union-st., Brooklyn, near the Hamilton Ferry.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress; understands fluting and mangling; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 239 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation; would go as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; no objections to the country. Call at No. 159 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG girl, to engage with a lady to travel as companion, and would make herself otherwise useful; first-class reference. Address Miss KATE S., Station E.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 437 West 25th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress and chambermaid; can give five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 42 East 32d-st.

WANTED.—A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE City wishes to find a place for her nurse, a Protestant, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 58 (60) West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands fluting; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; is a good baker; best City reference from her last place. Call at 333 West 25th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress by a respectable woman; good references given. Call at No. 411 East 13th-st., second floor, back, Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress; has eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for one day at No. 84 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st., for two days, from 6 to 7 A. M.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT women as cook and laundress; must be well recommended by their last employers. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and sewing; best of reference given. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st., on the second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at her present situation, No. 237 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO go out washing and ironing, or house cleaning; has good reference if required. Apply at No. 413 East 18th-st. Can be seen at any time.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, steady girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 678 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl as first-class nurse; good reference if required. Call for two days at No. 90 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 317 East 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse or chambermaid; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or assist with fine washing; no objection to the country for the Summer; unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and do fine washing; or chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 303 1st-av., third floor, back room. City preferred.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more ladies to work for by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; can assist with dressmaking. Call or address No. 165 West 41st-st., top floor, near 9th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country for the Summer; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as first-class cook in a private family; perfectly competent to take the entire charge of any kitchen; the very best of City reference to that effect. Call at No. 31 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman of experience as infant's nurse; can bring it up by bottle; is good-tempered, kind and obliging; only those residing in the City in Winter need apply; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at No. 76 West 36th-st., 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address No. 11 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 17 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands pastry, game, soup, ice cream and making butter; City or country reference. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st., off New-Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as nurse and seamstress; competent to take the charge of children; no objection to go to the country; has good references. Call at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION as waitress, or to take charge of children and sew; good references given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 21 Washington-place, corner of Greene-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to take care of children; is competent to assist in any capacity. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 163 Madison-av., where she will be recommended.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a nurse and plain seamstress, or to do chamberwork; prefers a family living at or going to the sea shore for the Summer. Apply Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 12, at No. 12 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; can produce good City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 111 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 353 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the best City reference given.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer, or waitress; can do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., office, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and a good baker; will do general housework in City or country; good references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands his business in all branches; will make himself generally useful; is a willing and obliging man; best of reference from his last employer. Address O. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do cooking or as general servant; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress; can use Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good references given; no objection to the country or traveling. Call at No. 333 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 4 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE WHO is particularly fond of children, a situation; is a good seamstress; is a good waitress. Apply at No. 404 6th-av. office, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; perfectly understands her business; good references. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 347 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in some establishment as saleswoman. Inquire at the Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH woman as first-class cook in a private family; good reference given. Address No. 399 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook, and assist in washing, or would cook alone. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 57 West 13th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady, single young man; is a good groom and careful driver; would take charge of a small vegetable garden and be obliging; good reference from last place; country preferred. Address for two days D. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, or as coachman and groom; he is an excellent hand with horses; a good kitchen gardener, and a very careful and efficient driver; has the best references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, (basement.)

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man with one child; is a competent man in all the branches of the business, viz: Hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, &c.; the very best of reference given for character and capability. Address M. E. R., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a competent man; understands his business in all its branches; is a good, careful driver; will make himself generally useful; reference from his last employer. Address T. R., Box No 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR first-class farm hand by a man with a family; recommendations from and reference to his last employer, in whose service he has been the last five years. Address WM. HORTON, No. 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business and can give the best of references; no objection to the country. Call or address J. D., No. 28 East 19th-st., feed-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH BOY, 16 YEARS of age, to learn the mason trade, and having some knowledge of the business, would do well for some one who wanted an apprentice. Address No. 36½ 7th av., near 33d-st., front room, over the store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant young married man who fully understands his business; good City reference. Call or address F., private stable, No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman, who thoroughly understands the driving of four-in-hand, both in this country and Europe; can be highly recommended. Call, or address J. B., No. 214 East 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a married man, (Scotch,) without family, who understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is also a good vegetable gardener, and understands general work about a gentleman's place. Address J. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE, a situation as coachman or assistant gardener, or would be willing to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; has thirteen years' reference. Address J. C. O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and would assist in gardening; understands thoroughly the care of horses and cows; best of City reference. Call or address S. B., Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A married man that practically understands the conducting of work and management of a farm; best of reference. Address E., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; is willing to make himself useful on a country place; has good reference. Address T. F., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH,) A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will assist in gardening, if required. Address W. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow if required, and will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, or both, by a respectable man (German,) in City or country. Inquire of Rev. W. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent, industrious, sober married man; good groom; careful City driver; best City reference. Address W. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store or hotel; can read and write; wages moderate. Address Y. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office; good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed; understands farming and the care of horses well; a country place preferred. Call or address for two days to No. 53 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS PORTER IN SOME wholesale business; can give eleven years' reference. Address ELEVEN YEARS, Box 180 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for his coachman, a young married man, who is fully competent in all respects. Address No. 43 Exchange-place, basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young married Englishman, without incumbrance, in a private family; would prefer an engagement where the services of his wife would be required as chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing or such; no objection to the country; best City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at the residence of his late employer, No. 154 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A steady married man, with two small children only; understands care of stock and milking; his wife is a good dairy woman; has lived seven years in his last place. Address JOHN MORAN, Penataquit Post-office, Long Island. Reference, Bradish, Johnson & Sons, No. 110 Front-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SOBER CAREFUL MAN, with a small family, a situation as farmer; fully understands care and management of horses, cattle sheep and poultry, and everything connected with the farm; best of City reference. Address FARMER, Jericho, L. I., or call on WALTER R. T. JONES, Esq., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady Protestant man as farmer, or coachman and gardener, having twelve years' experience in this country; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, and can produce most undoubted testimonials. Address W. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 125 East 17th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for J. S.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE in the care of horses, carriages and harness, a situation in either City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the very best of City and country reference. Address T. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, or help in a garden, if required, and make himself generally useful; has best of reference. Address J. H. V., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man that understands his business in all branches of gardening and laying out of new places and draining; is a middle-aged man; best reference from his employers. Apply by note to M. D., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, grounds, vegetables, &c.; would take charge of a farm in connection with garden. Address A. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, and to assist in the garden, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address THOMAS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, by his present and former employer. Address W. V., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands his business in all its branches; will make himself generally useful; has good reference; no objection to the country. Address M. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a sober, reliable married man; understands farming and stock and carpenter work; will be useful; wife can do dairy work. Call or address M. N., No. 1½ Park-row, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN or groom to fast horses, a situation in a private family; has no objection to weekly situation; perfectly understands his business, and will be highly recommended. Address W. C., No. 258 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, as well as all kinds of country work; refers by permission to Halsted & Stiles, No. 45 White-st. Address J. M., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; will be found willing and obliging; will make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the care of green-houses, graperies, vegetables, landscaping, planting and the making of gentlemen's new places. Address W. H., Mr. Smith's, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, and to assist in the garden; can milk if required; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young married man; no incumbrance; no objection to country or City; is a good groom; understands his business in all its branches; the best of reference. Address T. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as plain vegetable gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; also, understands the care of horses; best of reference. Address J. F., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class man; understands his business in all its branches; hot-house, greenhouse and grapes; a good vegetable grower; best of City reference. Address J. G., Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as farmer and plain gardener; understands all kinds of farm work; can take care of horses and milk cows; reference from his last place. Address FARMER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse, understands taking the charge of an infant; can do plain sewing; refers to her former place, where she lived ten years. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man as coachman or gardener; understands his business in either branch; can take care of any gentleman's place; can give good reference as to character. Address J. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS GOT SIX years' reference, a situation as porter in a respectable house. Address D. C., Station D, City.

A GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED WITH the book and newspaper business, having acted in all capacities from printer to editor, would like some responsible position; best recommendations. Address B. W. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER, WITH thorough knowledge of exchange, import business, &c., desires employment for unoccupied time in the evening; can give excellent reference to last engagement. Address, for three days, H. J. W., care of Mr. W. H. Kirk, No. 13 Gold-st., City.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO HAS HAD SIX years' experience in a mercantile house in this City, a situation as clerk or porter in a respectable house; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address D. C., Station D. New-York.

HELP WANTED.

FOR SALE—REMAINING INTERESTS IN THE following popular patents: Adams' "Stove Radiator," Elliott's "Stump Extractor," Grange Brothers' "Wood-Sawing Machine," Ewell's "Star Drill," Haffa's "Gate Hinge," Piagge's "Wagon Guide," Heydrick's "Steam Gang Plow," Toby's "Scissor Sharpener," Tellier's "Ice-Making Machine," Porter's "Pattern Square," Van Doren's "Sheep Shears" and "Skids," Thompson's "Safety Hatch and Dummy," Kilgore's "Improved Churn," Heller's "Window Bolt" and "Pavement," Robinson's "Water Closet," Ramsey's "Bathing Tub," Simon's "Hold Back," Fanning's "Speed Drill," Cosfeldt's "Low Water Detector," Grusher's "Tag Holder," Watkins' "Strawberry Shears," Newburg's "Cooking Apparatus," Shea's "Lamp Burner." Either will make a satisfactory and lucrative business. TIFFANY & CO., No. 4 Wall-st.

WANTED—A YOUTH ABOUT SIXTEEN OR seventeen years of age, of respectable parents, to learn office duties in a jobbing hat house; one residing in the City preferred. Address in own handwriting Box No. 53, Station A.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH OR German woman to do general housework in a small private family; City references required. Apply at No. 49 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, or between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock on Friday.

A GARDENER WANTED—WHO THOROUGHLY understands raising vegetables in regular succession and can produce good recommendations as to honesty, sobriety, &c. Apply at No. 34 West 37th-st., before 9 o'clock A. M.

EIGHT RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADIES to sell light and fancy goods; the very best of reference required; none need apply but those with good wearing apparel and of good address. Apply at store No. 687 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; must be well recommended by her last employer. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CARPET PORTERS. None but those who thoroughly understand the business need apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMPLOYMENT.—AGENTS WANTED FOR A new national work that is just the book for the masses. Apply to T. BELKNAP & CO., No. 102 William-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT women as cook and laundress; must be well recommended by their last employers. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN ADVERTISING AGENCY, A young man 16 to 18 years; a good penman and willing to work. Address Post-office Box No. 673.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER AT NO. 1,299 Broadway. LOCKE & MUNROE.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—WE BEG TO INFORM OUR friends that we have purchased the extensive works at the foot of East 23d-st., New-York, (lately occupied by the New-York Steam Engine Works,) to which we will remove on the 1st of May, where, with superior facilities for manufacture of steam pumps, vacuum pumps, blowing engines, and steam machinery of every description, we shall be pleased to execute all orders intrusted to us. A. S. CAMERON & CO.

Foot of East 23d-st., New-York, April 1, 1868.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, who speaks English, French and German, wishes an engagement either to travel or to go in the country with a family as companion or governess. References in regard to her ability as teacher can be given at Mr. Henry C. Timm's, No. 73 Meadow-st., Hoboken. Address A. H., care of Messrs. Jordens & Martens, No. 738 Broadway, who will give particulars.

AN ENGLISH LADY, EDUCATED abroad, who will give the highest references, competent to instruct thoroughly the piano, with French and the English branches, wishes a position in either a private family or school. Address K. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY acquainted with several modern languages wishes a situation as tutor in a family. Address G. R., student, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BUOYS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 14, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday the 17th day of April, 1868, for the construction of iron buoys, with accessories complete (except chains,) as follows:

Lot 1. Twenty (20) first-class Can buoys.
Lot 2. Twenty (20) first-class Nun buoys.
Lot 3. Forty (40) second-class Can buoys.
Lot 4. Sixty (60) second-class Nun buoys.
Lot 5. One hundred (100) third-class Can buoys.
Lot 6. One hundred (100) third-class Nun buoys.

Drawings and specifications of the buoys and accessories, (sinkers, ballast-balls, swivels and shackles,) and any information in the matter, may be obtained on application in writing to the undersigned at this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the COAL AND WOOD required for the Public Schools in this City for the ensuing year: say six thousand five hundred (6,500) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of June to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 26th day of May, 1869. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES P. DUPIGNAC,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

NO. 4 STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK,
April 2, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M. SATURDAY, 4th inst., for

Bids to be made duty paid.

5,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original sacks inclosed in gunny bags.

25,000 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR, to be packed in strong well-strapped boxes of 200 pounds each.

25,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, in boxes as above.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for refurnishing the assembly room of Grammar School No. 51, on 44th-st., in said Ward.

Specifications of the furniture required can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

W. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
Board of Trustees of the 22d Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL.
PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY.
Boys thoroughly prepared for Princeton College.
Next Session begins April 8.
References—The Faculties of the College and Theological Seminary at Princeton.
For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
Rev. C. F. DOWD, A. M., Principal. W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal. The Summer term will open TUESDAY, April 7. Send for catalogue to HENRY M. DOWD, Agent, North Granville, N. Y.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, on the Prussian method; a family school of the highest grade, on a beautiful farm at Shrub Oak, five miles east of Peekskill, two hours from the City. For circulars, apply at the office of R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway, or address the Principal at Shrub Oak, Westchester County.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, THEOLOGICAL Seminary Place, Newburg, N. Y.; a classical and commercial boarding-school for boys; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Apply for circulars to HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES, (Established 1849,) No. 62 Bowery and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Grammar, Spelling, Correspondence; 12 private rooms day and evening; 20 writing lessons $2 50.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.—Spring term commences April 6. C. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S FAMILY INSTITUTE for twelve boys, Morris, Conn.; best of references given. For circulars, address the Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn. Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector. Send for circular.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL AND DINING-SALOON, corner Bowery and Bayard-st.; 200 light rooms, neatly furnished; lodgings, 50 to 60 cents nightly; $3 to $4 weekly; entire daily expense about $1 50. For gentlemen only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED,
A second-hand Portable Oven. Address B. P., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating price and where can be seen.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to insure its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of

DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL

shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada.

EDWARD GREERY & CO.,
No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.

Sold by all respectable druggists.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD.
IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

Delegates from the proprietors of the right to the Robbins' process for the preservation of wood and textile fabrics, representing the New-England States, the National Company and the State of New-Jersey, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York City, on the 25th of March, 1868, Joseph F. Paul, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Company, in the chair; George R. Dunn, Esq., President of the New-Jersey Company, Vice-President, and Col. R. S. Swords, Secretary of the New-Jersey Company, Secretary.

The object of this Convention was to consult on the best and most expeditious manner of bringing this process before the public, and securing to them the benefits of certainly one of the most, if not the most, valuable discovery of the age; also of obtaining a uniform system of prices and rates among the several Companies in the matter of royalties to railroads and other large consumers of wood for structures. At this meeting letters were read from J. S. Schenck, Professor of Chemistry, Princeton, N. J.; George H. Cook, Professor of Chemistry, New-Brunswick, and Geologist to the State of New-Jersey, and Chas. G. Jackson, M. D., State Assayer to the State of Massachusetts—all indorsing this process in the most unqualified terms as the only perfect process yet discovered; also a report from Messrs. Stillman & Allen, Consulting Engineers, of this City, on the result of certain test experiments as to the relative strength of wood in its natural state and wood treated by this process, in which it was demonstrated that, in certain woods, the increase of strength was, after treatment, fifty per cent. The antiseptic qualities of this process was shown to be such that wood, treated in this way and employed as street pavement, would prove not only impenetrable from rot or decay, but act as a constant disinfectant, obviating the necessity of the use of chlorides and other expensive applications during the hot season or in times of pestilence.

A committee was appointed to prepare a prospectus to lay before the public, which, when read, will not only evoke a public opinion, but proclaim a law to the railroad and bridge people for the adopting of a means so important as a safeguard for human life.

A.—BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bendick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
BULL IN A CHINA SHOP and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
JOE. Mr. Chanfrau in four characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER, JACK ROBINSON and NORA CREINA.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME, RAISING THE WIND and ADOPTED CHILD.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE, ADDRESS and RECITATION, for the benefit of families of deceased soldiers.

COLLEGE HALL.
No. 600 Broadway.
PANORAMAS—Afternoon and Evening—Travel by Sea and Land, Tour of Switzerland and the Holy Land, Kane's Arctic Voyages, Grand Allegory of Washington, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY.
5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF JEROME THOMPSON'S PAINTING, "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, GRAND REHEARSAL OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. Herr Hableman, Conductor.

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The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The naturalization treaty concluded between Germany and the United States, has now been definitely ratified by the Federal Parliament.

The Irish Church question was again discussed in the British Parliament yesterday. Speeches were made by Messrs. Roebuck, Henley, Lowe and others.

CONGRESS.

The Senate convened as a Court of Impeachment at the usual hour yesterday. Mr. Howard proposed an amendment to the seventh rule, which, under the rules, cannot be considered until to-day. Thomas W. Ferry, member of Congress from Michigan, testified to the conversation between Mr. Stanton and Gen. Thomas, when the latter demanded possession of the War Office. Gen. Emory testified relative to the conversation which he had with President Johnson regarding the troops stationed at Washington. The testimony of these witnesses has been published heretofore in the Times. The order directing Gen. Thomas to resume the office of Adjutant-General was submitted by Mr. Wilson, as was also Gen. Grant's letter asking the President to put in writing the verbal order he had given relative to his (Grant's) disregarding orders issued by Mr. Stanton; also the indorsement by the President complying with the request. The President's letter to Gen. Grant in reference to the question of veracity which was raised between them was also put in evidence, whereupon Mr. Stanbery demanded that the documents explaining it, and to which that letter referred, should accompany it. The Managers declined to submit anything more than the letter itself, and the counsel objected to its being received. After argument the Senate overruled the objection by a vote of yeas 20, nays 29, and the letter was admitted. The orders removing Secretary Stanton and appointing Gen. Thomas were read and admitted. Lieut. Col. Wallace, commanding the post of Washington, testified relative to a conversation he had with the President about the troops in Washington. W. C. Chandler testified to the forms observed in drawing money from the Treasury for the use of the War Department. The witness was asked when Mr. Cooper was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to which counsel for the President objected. During the argument which followed the defence stated their intention to show that it was the purpose of the President to make Mr. Cooper Acting Secretary of the Treasury and so control the Government funds. The testimony was finally declared inadmissible by a vote—yeas 22, nays 21. Mr. Tinker was examined as to the authenticity of certain dispatches sent by the President to Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, recommending the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment. This testimony was also objected to and gave rise to a lengthy discussion, but was finally admitted, after which the dispatches were submitted and the Senate adjourned.

The House met and went into Committee of the Whole to attend the Impeachment trial.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate organized as a Court of Impeachment yesterday for the trial of Canal Commissioner Dorn. Rules for the government of the trial were adopted, after which the Court adjourned to Thursday next, at which time the respondent is required to make answer to the charges preferred against him by the Assembly.

In the Assembly the Committee on Cities reported a bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law. It fixes the sums to be paid for licenses as follows: For the sale of malt liquors and wines only, $25; for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors in places not kept as hotels, $50; hotel licenses range from $100 to $250, according to capacity; all places licensed to remain closed from 1 to 4 A. M. on week days, and from Saturday night to Monday morning.

GENERAL.

Peyton Randolph Freeman, the last surviving graduate of the class of 1796 of Dartmouth College, and the oldest alumnus of the institution in the order of graduation, died in Hanover, N. H., his native town, on Friday last, in the 93d year of his age.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Townsend, Brevet Brigadier-General in the regular army, has resigned his position, and the resignation has been accepted. This step has been induced by family and business reasons.

The dock laborers of Troy, N. Y., are on a strike, demanding $3 50 per day for their labor. The workmen in the screw and butt factories of Roy & Co., of Troy, are also on a strike for more wages, and the factories are idle.

A dispatch from Omaha says that several of the members of the Indian Peace Commission have arrived at Omaha, and it is expected that the council with the Indians will commence to-day. More depredations are reported to have been committed by the Cheyennes in the vicinity of Fort Laramie.

The Bishop of Havana has been recalled by the Queen of Spain, and has sailed from Cuba for the mother country. Great excitement prevailed in the Island. It was reported that Concha was to relieve Lersundi.

Yesterday was the annual Fast Day in Massachusetts. In Boston business was generally suspended; the churches were well attended in the morning and the theatres in the afternoon and evening.

The Rhode Island election on Wednesday resulted in the reëlection of Gov. Burnside by 4,307 majority, a Republican gain of several hundred.

The New-York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church continued in session yesterday in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Methodist Church. Bishop Clark presided. The most important feature of the business transacted was the passage of resolutions declaring in favor of lay delegation whenever the Churches generally shall demand it. In the evening the Educational Society held its anniversary in the Reformed Church, corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, upon which occasion addresses were delivered by eminent clergymen. A reunion service of the New-York and the New-York East Conferences will be held in St. Paul's Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue this morning.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to Congress, asking for the immediate commencement of the new Post-office. They also appointed a committee on the subject of the alteration of the law relating to emigrants and emigrant vessels. A resolution was adopted urging immediate action by the Legislature on the subject of increasing the means of communication between the upper and lower sections of the City. It was announced that the centennial celebration of the organization of the Chamber will take place on Monday next at Irving Hall.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction held their semi-monthly meeting yesterday. A clerk has been appointed by the Board whose duty it will be to visit the homes, in the West, of indentured children, and report their progress and condition. The applications for relief by the out-door poor are decreasing in number daily.

The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in session again in Brooklyn yesterday. Resolutions opposing the division of the Conference were adopted. It was resolved to adjourn on Saturday morning till Monday evening, so as to allow the Connecticut members to go home and vote.

A. L. Levin, a clerk in an Ann-street publishing house, was yesterday held for examination by United States Commissioner Betts upon the charge of having $650 in counterfeit money in his possession, with the intention of passing it. The prisoner denies his guilt, strenuously.

The beautiful new Church of the Messiah, Rev. Samuel Osgood, pastor, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, was consecrated to divine service last evening. The attendance was very large, and the exercises of an imposing character.

Before the American Institute last evening, Stephen Pearl Andrews developed his theory of the Unity of the Sciences, declaring that there was one great science which included all others, to which he gave the name, "Universalogy."

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge Ingraham presiding, in the actions entitled Jane Howe vs. Chas. A. Howe, and Rosalie Wortheimer vs. Simon Wortheimer. The case of Chas. G. Webber vs. Louisa Webber has been referred back for further evidence.

During the storm yesterday a frame building in Brooklyn, E. D., was blown down, and four persons were severely injured. Several vessels on the river and in the bay were damaged in the gale, and one was sunk.

Last evening the workingwomen who reside at the Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-street, gave a reception. It was well attended, and everything passed off pleasantly.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool March 21 and Queenstown March 22, arrived at this port yesterday.

The fiftieth anniversary of the New-York Port Society was celebrated at Steinway Hall last evening.

Cotton was less active, but firm, yesterday. Breadstuffs attracted less attention at generally easier prices. Provisions were in more request; new Mess Pork was much dearer. Groceries were salable and firm. The Freight engagements were moderate at buoyant prices.

Political Activity in the Southern States.

The policy of passive resistance which the Southern opponents of the Congressional policy in the first instance adopted, has been abandoned in nearly all the States that have yet to vote on the new constitutions. In Georgia and Louisiana the opposition has assumed an organized shape, and is preparing not only to bring out the vote against the proposed constitutions, but to choose and if possible elect anti-Radical candidates for the several positions, from Governor downward.

These altered tactics are judicious. Considered simply, in the light of its own interest, we believe that the South committed a blunder equally when it refused to participate in the election of delegates to the Conventions, and when it summarily rejected the terms of restoration originally proposed by Congress. In some circumstances, perhaps, an attitude of inaction might have accomplished the desired purpose; but this was a case in which vigorous effort alone could avert some of the difficulties which the great body of the Southern whites now deplore. The failure to do anything left the Conventions and their work in the hands of the Radicals; and now we have loud protestations against Constitutions which are as they are simply because the white population refused to aid in their preparation.

The wiser counsel which has finally prevailed in Georgia and Louisiana comes too late to produce the good which earlier exertion might have effected. In neither of these States is there much likelihood of defeating the Constitutions, but in both something may be done by presenting moderate candidates for seats in the Legislature and for the various offices that are to be filled. The opportunity is especially favorable in Georgia, where an anti-Radical candidate has been found in the person of Judge Irwin, a tried and consistent Unionist, who favors reconstruction but objects to portions of the work of the Convention and to its candidate for the Governorship.

What will militate against the movement is the fact that it is engineered by the Democratic organization, whose leaders, while recognizing the necessity of exertion, overlook the not less imperative need of adapting themselves and their policy to the new condition of the country. Mr. Irwin, indeed, figures in the field as an independent candidate, and therefore should not be held responsible for the approval extended to him by the Democratic Central Committee of Georgia, whose first choice for the position was Judge Reese. But the prominence assumed by the Democracy as such will tend to narrow the contest down to a party issue, notwithstanding the appeal which, both in Louisiana and Georgia, the Democratic Committee addresses to men of all parties opposed to the extreme Radical rule. To render the appeal effective, the Committees should themselves rise above the dead level of "a white man's party." A contest conducted on that doctrine cannot be practically useful in any Southern State, while it will serve to drive the newly-enfranchised race, *en masse*, into the arms of the Radicals. Such a course may enable old-line Democrats to preserve their record for consistency untarnished; but that is a poor thing to be proud of when acquired at the price which the South is paying for its Democratic traditions.

The Arcade Railroad Plan.

Our people, or at least our newspapers seem so impressed with the absolute necessity of *some* means of speedy transit through the City, that they are ready to welcome *any* plan which the Legislature may be induced to give us. It is scarcely wise, however, to give way wholly to this feeling, and to take blindly a plan which may involve us for a good many years to come in evils quite as serious as those we seek to remove.

The State Assembly has adopted what is called the Arcade plan, with a unanimity which is very remarkable; and the Senate is loudly called on instantly to acquiesce. We appreciate fully the importance of speedy relief in our means of transit—but we need relief which shall also be feasible and substantial; and we hope the Senate will take time to satisfy itself that the Arcade plan will afford it, before it fastens that particular scheme upon the City. It is the most gigantic and important grant of City franchises and general power ever made to any corporation; and too many interests are involved in it to allow it to be "rushed through" the Legislature without due consideration.

We published yesterday a brief statement from an engineer of some of the features of this plan which deserve public attention. The plan proposes not simply to *tunnel* Broadway, but to take up the whole street, *in its whole width*—carriage-way, sidewalks and all—*and to a depth of fifteen or twenty feet*;—then it is to be reconstructed, by building a roof on the level of the present street, and making a basement story for a second Broadway under the present one,—through which six railroad tracks are to be carried; the traffic of the present street to be carried on upon the roof of the street below. Our correspondent states that this stupendous plan cannot possibly be completed in less than *ten* years, and that it will cost at least *ten millions* of dollars per mile! The "speedy relief" which the City requires is scarcely to be sought in that direction.

The excavation must of course go below the foundations of many of the houses on Broadway. All the sewers and gas-pipes must be removed. It is impossible that Broadway should continue to be used while all this is going on,—and yet no *new* facilities will be afforded by it for *ten* years to come! What are we to do in the meantime?

The scheme is enormous in its proportions, as it will prove to be in its execution. Nothing at all comparable with it has ever been done or attempted in any large city in the world. Whether it can be done at all may be deemed fairly open to doubt. But that it can be done soon enough to afford the relief required, or at a cost which will give us *cheap* transit through the length of the island, seems absolutely impossible.

The Senate owes it to the City to examine this plan carefully before giving it the sanction of law. It is too gigantic a scheme, and affects vital interests too seriously, to allow of hasty or inconsiderate action.

The French and English Press Upon Impeachment.

Our latest French and English files discuss the impeachment of President Johnson. Of course we should not expect the Parisian journals to have any very intelligent understanding of the question, or to comprehend its grounds, its bearings, its effects or its relations to parties and politics. We only learn from them that American politics are an inextricable jangle, not to be penetrated or compassed except by those who have fed upon them for a lifetime. The Imperialist organs see in impeachment—so far as they see it at all—only a terrible evil and peril, whose termination is an abyss which none but an American would venture to approach. It is another evidence of the uncertainty of republican institutions. It is a sign of a government without a proper basis, and a people without a proper government. It is a warning against the anarchy which French demagogues would bring about in that country also, if not repressed by the strong hand of power; and it is a proof that, sooner or later, republicanism will everywhere prove a failure. The Liberal journals, such as the *Siècle* and *Liberté*, take an entirely different view of the lessons of impeachment. They argue that as, during its progress, the Government of the country moves on uninterruptedly, the States are unaffected in their political machinery, the municipalities are administered the same as ever, order is maintained in society, justice continues to be upheld, business follows its usual course, and the national credit remains sound,—there is abundant proof that our political institutions have a broader and firmer basis than those of any other country on the globe. If such an event as this does not bring the edifice down, how deep its foundations must be laid. If the people do not resort to revolutionary violence under these circumstances, what a profound faith they must have in themselves. If that which would be considered a cataclysm anywhere else, produces here not the slightest disturbance, how perfect must be the order of things,—how superior to all that is known in Europe. So argues the *Liberté*; so argues the *Siècle* and other organs of the Liberal Party. It is rather by deducing from impeachment broad generalizations of this kind, than by anything like discussion of the principles or wisdom of the thing itself, that the Paris Press furnishes us anything of interest.

The English Press treats the subject with much more intelligence and knowledge, of course. The leading journals, like the *Times* and *Saturday Review*, discuss it without acrimony, seeing in it merely one of the extraordinary incidents which have occurred in the course of the changes being wrought out in the nature of our Government. Both of these organs speak of impeachment as purely a party affair, originating in party necessity, stimulated by party passion, pursued for party ends, and with all the disadvantages and evils belonging to a movement that has nothing broader than a party basis. While entertaining no great admiration for Mr. Johnson, they think his lot has been as hard as his nature was impracticable, and that his course has been as foolish as the course of his enemies was relentless. "Each party," says the *Times*, "regards the movements of the other as a usurpation." And it gets rather a deep glimpse into the moving cause of things, when, after saying that a stranger might suppose Johnson could be borne for the few months that remain to him, it adds: "But the Republicans, in spite of their superiority in the country, seem to expect a sharp contest in the Autumn, and it is necessary *to furnish the political arsenal as largely as possible*. A Republican *locum tenens* for the next six months will be a powerful ally." In like manner, the *Saturday Review* says: "An impeachment promoted by political partisans is in its very nature an arbitrary conversion of a civil issue into a criminal charge;" and it adds: "The fact that the impeachment was carried in the House by a strict party vote, will not strengthen the general confidence in the impartiality of the Senate." There are others of the London journals, such as the *News*, the *Star* and the *Spectator*, which take views different from these, and more or less favorable to the party of impeachment. But all of them consider it a matter of a much more serious character than it is ordinarily fancied to be in this country.

The Brooklyn Bridge Project.

One more step has been taken toward building the great Bridge across East River. The Select Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council have reported in favor of the city's subscribing for $3,000,000 worth of stock, provided other parties subscribe for $2,000,000 more. This report will be acted upon next Monday. Five millions is a large sum to expend on a suspension bridge, but we are safe in saying it will all be needed. As we have already said, the undertaking is less a complicated, than a *great* one. It is practicable, but demands a lavish expenditure of capital. Not a dollar, however, need be wasted on experiment.

In pronouncing the engineering problem to be simple, we ought, perhaps, to make an exception of one portion of it, namely, the construction of approaches to the bridge. This is a subject, too, in which the citizens of both New-York and Brooklyn are very much concerned, since the availability and use of the bridges, as well as the interests of the adjoining property, will of course be much affected thereby. The difficulty in constructing these approaches is complex, partly resulting from the character of the shores of the river at the points where the bridge should be thrown across, and partly from the fact that both these shores are completely built over and densely populated, which facts the bridge-builders cannot ignore. Were the shores bluff on both sides, or so sparsely settled that existing streets and habitations could be disregarded, the enterprize would be comparatively simple.

According to the plan in favor just now, besides the river-span of about 1,600 feet, the approaches add enough to make the whole structure 3,000 or 4,000 feet long. These latter begin, not at piers on either side, but at some distance in the interior of both cities; and it is not only a bridge across the river, but almost equivalent to a bridge from City Hall to City Hall. We have already asserted the partly inevitable character of this objectionable arrangement; but it will at least be as well to modify it as far as possible, and to pause from entering on the construction of the bridge until every possible means has been studied and exhausted for avoiding or compensating, even in part, for this difficulty.

In the first place, the present arrangement of the approaches is obviously very cumbrous; again, it will add greatly to the length of the bridge, and hence to the expense of construction; it will interfere seriously with the property along the line of the proposed approaches; it will mutilate the proportions, the street plans and the general appearance of both cities; and, finally, it will make the bridge less useful because it will require, for a great part of the business of both cities, a roundabout travel to get at the bridge-approaches. Between these latter and the river would lie a large portion of both cities, and teams intending to cross would be forced to go up town in order to use the bridge.

However, we do not wish to over-estimate these points, lest they might be considered objections to constructing any bridge at all; we point them out so that, as far as possible, they may be either avoided or in some way compensated for. It will do no hurt to rack invention and exhaust ingenuity, while the project is maturing, over the bridge-approaches; and if nothing better than the present device is found to be possible, under the existing conditions, this latter will be the more willingly accepted.

The ferries will still remain to transport such passengers and vehicles as can more easily or conveniently pass by them than over the bridge. The quickest transportation for persons and teams happening to be near the river, will still be by the ferries. The main business of the bridge, or a very large part of it, will probably be, after a time, to transport merchandize in teams, and such passengers as travel in the cars—for undoubtedly a railway will be laid upon it. In Winter, and on all bleak days, the ferry-boats will be for pedestrians a more desirable means of getting to Brooklyn than the cold bridge, with its floor so high in the air. That there will be a rivalry in the methods and conveniences of transportation will, however, inure to the comfort of the people of both cities.

Mr. Disraeli's Elevation—The "Social Revolution" in England.

A good deal of misapprehension seems to exist as to the social bearings of the elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the head of the British Government. From the language used in many quarters on the subject, one would fancy that a vast social revolution had been inaugurated by that event—that the power and honor pertaining to high office had been suddenly wrested from the grasp of Norman barons, clad in steel armor and habitually carrying battle-axes, and placed in the hands of a "plebeian." This view involves a singular misconception of the real relations of classes in England, and the extent to which social considerations weigh in politics. It is true that the titled aristocracy have, and always have had, great advantages in political life, and will probably continue to have, even should their special power as a separate chamber be curtailed, or even abolished. Their great stake in the country inspires the propertied classes with confidence in them, while from Magna Charta down to the Reform bill of 1832 their ranks have always furnished leaders for genuinely popular movements. Another immense advantage they have is the start they have in political life—the son of a great peer can enter the House of Commons at five and twenty, and devote all his energies to politics, while the successful merchant or manufacturer has probably to wait till middle age before the most popular constituency can be induced to place confidence in him, and is subsequently hampered and distracted by the cares of business.

For these and other reasons, a large share of high political offices always fall to the share of the higher aristocracy; but the theory that government has been hitherto confined to that class is quite unfounded. There is probably no European country where rank and title are of so much advantage to a man as England, but there is also no country where their absence tends so little to disqualify a man for success in public life. It is true that the dominant class in England is aristocratic in one sense, or rather, identified with aristocracy—aristocratic in tone, habits and modes of thought; but it is a great mistake to suppose that this class is limited to the possessors of ancient titles. The peerage is every day recruited from the middle classes, and there are thousands of private gentlemen in England who only differ from the possessors of patents of nobility in the name, and nothing more.

Mr. Disraeli's elevation is in one respect remarkable. He has achieved success without the aid of that great element of success in England—wealth. But with regard to his not possessing a title, or ancient Norman birth, or aristocratic connections, there is nothing either new or startling about it. The Pitt family was founded by an Indian adventurer, only two generations before Lord Chatham. Sir Robert Peel was the son of a self-made man. So is Mr. Gladstone, and yet the party which he leads contains probably as many of the high titled aristocracy as the Tory Party, while its traditions of late years are certainly more exclusive. Once in every few years a successful lawyer attains the Lord Chancellorship, a peerage, the second position in the realm in point of rank outside the Royal family, and the Presidency of the House of Peers. High birth is, in point of fact, a positive hindrance to the lawyer in the earlier stages of his career; and while the majority of recent Lord Chancellors have been derived from the middle classes, many of them have risen from the humblest.

Mr. Disraeli's career has been sufficiently dramatic without investing his accession to his present position with the false character of a "social revolution." Sir Robert Peel's rise might more fairly be instanced as a triumph of "plebeian" over "Norman," if such a social antithesis could be said to exist in England. Mr. Disraeli, though a man of daring originality of thought, is thoroughly *en rapport* with aristocratic ideas, and has spent the greater part of his life as a landowner and in close personal connection with the most thoroughly representative classes of the English landed aristocracy. At the same time he is not without wide popular sympathies, as two of his more serious works of fiction, *Sybil* and *Coningsby*, amply prove. His weak point, in which he probably fails to command the general confidence of the nation more than in any other respect, is the absence in him of that thorough and lively sympathy with the great manufacturing and commercial interests of the country which Sir Robert Peel retained untouched even after he passed by adoption into the ranks of the territorial aristocracy. The absence of wealth in Mr. Disraeli's case renders his elevation more remarkable than that of any other great English statesman on record, but it is in no way symptomatic of any new or startling social revolution.

MINOR TOPICS.

A very loud outcry is raised over Mr. Glenn's bold and manly exposures in the State Assembly of certain instances of bribery and corruption which happened to fall under his personal notice. Members make the usual complaints that the charges are not "specific,"—that is, the precise sums paid, the full names of the parties paying and receiving them, and all the other details of such transactions are not specified; and Mr. Jacobs, one of the members most zealous for the cause of legislative purity, succeeded in getting the resolution of inquiry so modified as to cover only such "specific" charges. By this and other familiar devices he will probably succeed in manipulating the whole matter out of sight. Yet we presume there is not a single member of either House who does not believe that votes on this bill and on both sides of it were bought about as freely as cattle in open market.

The wind did more street-sweeping yesterday than Mr. Whiting has done in a year. If he had done more, the wind would have had less to do:—and as he is paid for his work, while the wind can only whistle for its money, the division of labor seems unfair. But the work was done yesterday with a will! Dense clouds of dust, black and blinding, swept through the streets, filled the shops, and were whisked into every corner and cranny of every house in town. The rain soon settled matters, and New-York ceased to be a Sahara, after about twenty minutes. Whiting's dirt-heaps were carried off without delay or ceremony, but they were not all deposited on the corporation dumping-ground.

Instead of seconding attempts to purify the halls of legislation, as they promised to do before the election, the Democratic organs rush to the rescue of their majority in the State Assembly. The *Express*, in its Albany correspondence, tries to overwhelm, with the coarsest ridicule and vituperation, Mr. Glenn, who tried to bring some of the corrupt officials to account, and exultingly and tauntingly reminds him that it is "one thing to make assertions of corruption and quite another to *prove* them." This is perfectly true, and the Legislature has always so framed the law as to keep it true. They shut the door to evidence, by punishing the witness as severely as the culprit. The *Commercial* thinks a vast amount of corruption will be dragged to light. Not a bit of it! They have already prevented anything like a general inquiry by restricting the investigation to *specific* charges against specific persons. The whole will end in smoke.

The scheme so long maturing in England for the purchase by Government of all the telegraph lines in the United Kingdom seems to have matured and been presented in Parliament. The intention is to render telegraphy as universal and comparatively as cheap a means of popular postal communication as the ordinary mail routes—the possession of the lines by Government guaranteeing regularity and security, together with cheapness, to the people, and at the same time insuring to the Government itself such priority and certainty of service as will make the added care worth while. This will do very well for England; it works well also in France, and more particularly in Belgium, where telegraphy is cheapest. But we doubt whether it would work as well here. The "Government" with us is altogether too indefinite a John Doe to take control of such matters of detail.

Dr. Sears, the general agent of the Peabody fund, has reached Charleston, S. C., on his Southern tour of inspection. He seems to have been received in that city with a good deal more of the courtesy and politeness befitting an intelligent and cultivated community, than he experienced at Richmond. He was the guest of Gov. Aiken and visited the schools of the city in company with him. He seems to have been very favorably impressed by the condition and prospects of the schools of Charleston, for both races, and gave additional aid to them from the fund of which he is the trustee. Gov. Aiken was to accompany him to the Sea Islands, where additional schools were to be opened for colored children. Dr. Sears intended to go next to Florida, and the Charleston *Courier* says it is glad to "learn that the officers of the steamboat and railroad companies along the route, thus far, have given orders to pass him over their lines free of charge."

It has always been by internal discords that the efforts of Irishmen to better the condition of their native land, or even to change it, have been brought to nought. And now, when all England is aroused to the necessity of making some modifications in Irish regulations, the active "Orangemen" are aroused to sudden demonstrations of loyalty lest too much should be given to the Papists. No less than 161 meetings have been held, declaring that the guarantees for Protestantism in the Roman Catholic Relief act were necessary and just, that the threatened spoliation of the Irish Church, the granting of a royal charter to an Ultramontane University and all further concessions to Popery are dangerous and ought to be stopped. After all, it is lucky for Ireland that the settling of her affairs does not depend on her own people. A steam boiler is all very well, but it isn't apt to accomplish much unless attached to a steam engine.

The Troy *Post* pays our Washington correspondent a high compliment by saying that "he has the merit of sometimes finding out a thing before he telegraphs it." Ordinarily that would not amount to much, but as things go, we consider it high praise.

The new Methodist church about to be built at Washington will, no doubt, be one more grand architectural ornament of that City of Magnificent Distances, since it is to cost at least $200,000, and show a great amount of "Gothic daring" in good American currency. It is to have a table and pulpit made of sacred wood brought from Lebanon, its porticos will be paved with white marble, and its painted windows will represent some of our first historic portraits or events. Gen. Grant and Chief Justice Chase are in the number of the Trustees of the Church. But the most original and perhaps the most attractive features of all will be an apartment for a library and reading-room, and another for lectures and social gatherings—things which should belong to every church in the land, as its most popular basement and foundation.

Not satisfied with its indorsement of impeachment and of Secretary Stanton, the New-England Methodist Conference has now unanimously adopted a report of the "Committee on the State of the Country" in favor of a prohibitory, as against a license, law in the sale of liquors. At this rate, the Conference will "swing around the circle" not only of national but of State politics, before it gets through. It is unquestionable that some very good and worthy people think the cause of morality will be more surely advanced, in the present feeling of the people in Massachusetts and elsewhere, by a license law, than by an attempt at a prohibitory law. How, then, does it become an ecclesiastical question, with only one side, and that the prohibitory?

Mr. Disraeli's keen attacks in the *tu quoque* style, with which he attempts to neutralize the Liberal denunciations of his dilatory Irish policy, by saying that his opponents never did anything when they had the chance, were met in the last debate by a pertinent idea from Mr. Goschen, of the Opposition. When the Liberals were in power, he said, "they would have urged the issue had it not been known that the Tories would oppose all change." This is a fair reply, for the parties have been so evenly balanced that neither could carry a measure squarely opposed by the other, and the only way in which the Tories came into power was by adopting enough of the Liberal principles of Reform to win over the undecided. That is still their only hope, and Mr. Goschen says truly when he declares that "it is only when the Tories are in power that such an issue can be hopefully urged;" for a proposed reform can never be opposed by the Liberals. So far as the public is concerned, Mr. Disraeli is getting cornered into a necessity of action of some sort.

Mr. Wadsworth, in a lecture delivered the other day, before a San Francisco audience, on the agricultural and other capacities of California, told an anecdote about California wine, in the late French Exposition. He was present in the American department, and saw the official French examiners making their rounds. They tasted the American wine of the Atlantic States, and always said they were too something—too sweet—too much the taste of sugar-cane. He then gave them a bottle of California wine, from which he had removed its label. They tasted it, looked at one another, and then said it was *not* American wine; it was European wine; but they would overlook the thing, &c. Then Mr. Wadsworth told the truth, to their great surprise, and they ended by declaring *that* wine to be genuine, and very different from the other kind produced in the Eastern States. No doubt California is more favored than any of the sister States, in those arid or torrid conditions of earth and air which give the grape its best aliment and vigor.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

FRENCH THEATRE.

"La Belle Hélène" enters on its second week to-night, and of course with undiminished signs of success. The critics have expressed their opinions of the work, and with agreeable impartiality have praised it to the skies or condemned it to the bottomless pit. In a moral point of view there can be no doubt that *Helen* was an improper person, and although over a hundred years old at the time when her story is taken up in this piece, was still distractingly pretty, and therefore the cause of incalculable mischief. The Trojan war was entirely of her making and the result of a row among her sweethearts. It is the incidents leading to this calamity which furnish Mr. Offenbach with the materials for his opera. Society was in a loose condition. *Helen* was in constant difficulties, and like a wanton school-boy, was forever running away. It was fatality. She acknowledged it frankly, and bolted with the next man. If we may believe Mr. Offenbach, *Agamemnon* was in the habit of winking at her—albeit, his own brother *Menelaus* was her lawful husband. The little affair with *Theseus*, too, was direputable. The whole family was, to speak mildly, eccentric. *Helen's* brothers, the *Dioscuri*, were only virtuous when their own cakes and ale were in question. *Pollux*, when invited to Mount Olympus by *Jupiter*, said frankly that he preferred the other place because he thought he could find his brother there, and in due time, perhaps, his sister. Such agreeable candor is not experienced in the present day. *Orestes* seems to have partaken of the characteristics of modern Princes, and to have gone it while he was young in a way that must have astonished his governor. He wound up by murdering his own mother. The only respectable personages introduced by M. Offenbach are the soothsayer *Calchas* and the ardent *Achilles*, but is not possible to say a great deal even of these. There is no doubt that when *Orestes* brings two very pretty but imprudent women on the stage, *Calchas* looks after them with more eagerness than ought to be displayed by an august augur. He is so unmindful indeed of the solemnities of his situation, that he actually sings a comic song, and wishes he were a man of pleasure with a couple of pretty girls on his arm, and an attendance of "flutes and soft recorders." *Achilles* is depicted by M. Offenbach as a shoulder-hitter, ready for a muss on the shortest possible notice, and quite indifferent as to the provocation or the individual.

The French are fond of treating such subjects. The "beautiful mythology" of Greece is an excellent butt for their wit and cynicism. Messrs. Meilhac and Halevy, the authors of the *libretto* of "La Belle Hélène," have put no restraint on themselves. They lampoon the past at the expense of the present. *Menelaus* is perhaps not a flattering type of a French husband, but he is easily sent on a foolish errand or otherwise disposed of in favor of a third party, and is, therefore, a just object of riducule. The sarcasm is not very biting; nor need it be. The object is fun; to laugh; not to sneer. It is more than probable that the authors had no impelling motives on the subject of public morality when they wrote the piece. Preaching is a little out of place at the Variétés Theatre, although it sometimes furnishes texts to *Father Hyacinthe*, and has certainly done so to one or two gentlemen of the Press in this City. Nevertheless the saucy *Helen* is a winning, if a wicked heroine, and is by no means so loathsome in the play as in the legend. Plato says that the Gods made men for their sport. Messrs. Meilhac and Halevy have reversed this. They make the Gods for man's sport, and such an odd set of divinities deserves to be laughed at.

The libretto is funnily written, but the action flags in the second act, especially in the ponderous game of Goose. The dialogue is still profuse, although it has been materially shortened since the first night. There are puns in it of the most atrocious kind, some of which the liberal-minded translator has attempted to render into English. The result is not always convulsive. Here are one or two instances: Agamemnon in announcing the contest between Kings, poets and shepherds says that the prize will be a wreath of pine leaves, adding "*Pour des gens d'esprit—du pin, c'est bien assez.*" This is rendered "for men of genius pine is good enough," an utterly paralyzing literalness. The play is on the pronunciation of the words *pin* and *pain*—bread. The staff of life is not only sufficient for poets, but more than many of the honorable fraternity have sometimes been able to obtain. The linguist languishes when he comes to the awful conundrum solved by Paris—the difference between Calchas and a pickle. A pickle is "*confits dans* du vinaigre; Calchas est *confident* du Roi," (the one is preserved in vinegar, the other is preserved by the King,) which he renders thus—taking refuge miserably in French. The one is: "Confits dans du vinaigre, Calchas is confidant of the King." But the most curious of these valiant but unsuccessful efforts is where *Calchas* says to *Helen*, "Je vois venir la musique à *pas de loup*," (I see the music of Pasdeloup coming,) which is translated: "The music is approaching with a wolf's step." Pasdeloup, we need scarcely remind our readers, is the most distinguished musical conductor in Paris, and hence this play on his name. There are dozens of other puns which, equally with those quoted, have eluded the vigilance of the translator. We refer to them simply as appropriate illustrations of the play, and as an indication of the severe state of mind in which the spectator should witness it. They serve also to explain why we think the dialogue too long. A pun is a trying and vexatious thing at the best of times, but in a foreign language it becomes additionally aggravating. Let us add that the translation of "La Belle Hélène" is generally clear and intelligible. Our language is too blunt, our mode of expression too solid to reflect all the playful *nuances* of the original, and we suspect that, owing to this cause, a vast amount of virtuous earnestness will be expended on trifles which really have no damning import in French.

Offenbach's music is in many respects the best he has ever written. There is not so much of it as in the "Grand Duchess" and other works, but the quality is firmer and the workmanship more conscientious. The ensembles are particularly well constructed. The themes are effective, yet of sufficient elasticity to admit of occasional stretches and wrenches. This gay composer cannot be serious for more than eight bars at a time. The vitality which pervades his music; the alacrity with which he throws off the slightest impediment and takes to the tips of his toes, are the secrets of his success. Well-bred vivacity is always acceptable, and so far as music is concerned, Offenbach is always well-bred. The commonest little subject from his pen is graceful and airy. He never forces his talent beyond its proper limit, but leaves an agreeable suggestion on the mind that he can still do better. That he possesses an unfailing source of sparkling melody can not be be disputed. It is usually of a quadrille or waltz character, but often takes a better shape, especially in those orchestral bits where the band sustains the melody whilst the actors pursue the business of the stage. There are several instances of the kind in "La Belle Hélène," and we may add that the march is intrinsically good. For the rest it is a light, delicate, sensitive touch that quickens the story; nervous in its rhythm and clear and certain in its purpose. The orchestral music is written for a small orchestra—smaller in Paris than here—and is unpretentous, but fluent and well colored. Offenbach is fond of ridiculing the pretensions of instrumentalists. Every one remembers the clarinet obligato in the "Duchess"—an ingenious distortion peculiarly suited to the scene of the conspiracy, where everything is supposed to be out of joint. There is a similar exaggeration in "La Belle Hélène" satirising the music of Pasdeloup's band, before alluded to.

There can be no doubt that this work depends very largely on the principal singer. In this respect it is not so desirable a managerial nuggett as the one which preceded it. Any one could take the part of the *Duchess*, not so well as Tostee, to be sure, but sufficiently well to insure a laughable entertainment. It will be difficult, we are sure, for Mr. Bateman, with all his managerial tact, to find a successor to the lady we have named in the *rolé* of *Hélène*. She is thoroughly charming, not merely in the *abandon* of her style, but in the intellectual quickness with which she seizes the slightest allusions of the play. It is not often that such comic acting is seen on any stage. Her jollity tends to extremes, like the mercury in a barometer, but it is always within bounds, and is the correct record of every momentary change. There is something in the snap of her fingers, the shrug of her shoulders, the play of her eyes, that even expresses more the words. Sometimes, too much, as in the last lines of the air, "Nous Naissons Toutes Soucieuses," where, in addition to the members we have mentioned, the hips are employed for purposes of expression. The Can-can seems to be a part and parcel of Opera-Bouffe, but it might, we think, be occasionally dispensed with. Mlle. Tostee's voice is pleasant and sufficient. She uses it discreetly, and sings well. In every way she is an excellent *Hélène*, and gives a performance which is worthy of the best artistic consideration and study.

The *Orestes* of Mlle. de Felcourt, although somewhat ungainly, displayed the ladies' voice to advantage, and, so far as clothes was concerned, was an unembarrassed effort. M. Guffroy was the *Paris*. The music requires some slight attempt at singing, which the gentleman bestowed on it. A little more animation would not, we think, be out of place. Of the other characters, from *Agamemnon* to *Euthycles*, it is unnecessary to speak. The artists who sustain them are all thoroughly good, and entirely adequate to every requirement. The chorus is sufficient in numbers, and has been drilled efficiently. The scenery and dresses reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Bateman's liberality and taste. From the first, indeed, the performances have been complete, and fully equal to those given of the same work in Paris.

Studio Receptions To-Morrow.

Those of our readers who have attended the artists' receptions during the Fall and Winter will be sorry to learn that these extremely pleasant entertainments are about to close for the season. To-morrow afternoon the studios in the Dodworth Building, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-street, as well as those in the Tenth-street Studio Building, will be opened for visitors for the last time until next Fall. No cards are required.

TELEGRAMS.

Continued Debate on the Irish Church Question in Parliament.

Final Passage of the Prusso-American Treaty.

IRISH REFORM.

Discussion of the Church Establishment Question in the House of Commons—Speeches of Messrs. Roebuck, Henley, Lowe and Others.

LONDON, Thursday, April 2.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the adjourned debate on the Irish Church was continued.

Mr. ROEBUCK, member for Sheffield, said he had ever been opposed to the Church Establishment in Ireland, and he considered himself bound to support the resolutions of Mr. GLADSTONE; though, at the same time, he did not think that that Church was the worst ill of Ireland, nor did he consider its existence a badge of serfdom for the Irish people. The legal objections which had been made to its abolition, he said, were absurd. What Parliament had given it could resume. He hoped the Irish clergy would be treated with consideration, and that, if the Tories were beaten on this question, the Liberals, when in office, would meet, not shirk the issue.

Mr. JOSEPH W. HENLEY, member for Oxfordshire, opposed the propositions of Mr. GLADSTONE, and expressed the fear that the introduction of such resolutions would cause a revival of Fenianism.

Mr. ROBERT LOWE, member for Calne, quoted statistics to show that out of one hundred of the population of Ireland seventy-eight were Catholics, nine were Presbyterians, and twelve belonged to the Irish Protestant Church Establishment. The latter Church was alone aided by the Government, though its congregations were made up of the wealthiest classes of the community. The Irish people would be more than human if they could tamely submit to this. The Tories claimed to be "truly liberal." Let them prove it, or retire. The Liberal Party in the House had a leader whom they could trust; they were sure he would fulfill all his professions. Mr. LOWE ridiculed what he termed the legal quibbles and zigzag course of the Ministers. Such a line of action would destroy all confidence between the executive and legislative departments of the Government. Each night the Ministry presented to the House a new phase of self-contradiction, until all honest men were disgusted. The Premier had carried inconsistency and audacity to a height which the House, consulting its dignity, could not tolerate on a topic so solemn as that under discussion.

Mr. HORSFALL, member for Liverpool, and Mr. LEFROY, member for Dublin University, both spoke in support of the Government, urging the adoption of Lord STANLEY's resolution for a postponement to the next Parliament.

Mr. GEORGE CLIVE, member for Hereford, opposed the postponement of a question of such pressing importance.

Sir JOHN GRAY, member for Kilkenny City, gave full statistics of the wealth, population, and religious sects of Ireland, and pointed out the absurd and disproportioned attitude which the Irish Church establishment assumed in the light of these figures. He urged the adoption of Mr. GLADSTONE's resolutions in justice to Ireland.

Mr. OSBORNE, member for Nottingham, said he should sustain the resolutions, but he feared the reform proposed would take a long time.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE rose in defence of the Government. He said the resolutions before the House were merely intended to furnish the Liberal Party with a rallying cry, and he stigmatized them as worthless. A less vital question should have been chosen for such a purpose. He asserted that the Ministry had been consistent throughout this discussion. They had always said that measures such as were proposed in regard to the Irish Church were premature. Parliament should await the result of investigations on the subject. The Government did not question the competency of Parliament to legislate in regard to the status of the Irish Church. He concluded by expressing the hope that the House would yet pause for the better consideration of the problem before it.

At 11 o'clock to-night the debate was going on with the prospect of an unusually late adjournment of the House.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Final Ratification by the Federal Parliament of the Naturalization Treaty.

BERLIN, Thursday, April 2.

The Naturalization Treaty just concluded between the United States of America and the Confederation of the North German States has been finally ratified by the Federal Parliament. All the speakers praised it with one voice, and it was almost unanimously approved by the members.

Count VON BISMARCK, in a speech explaining its provisions, declared that it was unnecessary to make any defence of the treaty, as it seemed to meet with favor on all sides. He summed up his explanation by stating that the compact was clear at all points, and that hereafter no native of Germany naturalized in the United States would be molested on account of his obligations to his parent country within the borders of the Confederation.

The Polish members were among the small minority who voted against ratification.

WASHINGTON.

A Virginia Extradition Case—Customs Frauds in Texas—The New Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2.

VIRGINIA EXTRADITION CASE.

Some days ago SAMUEL STRONG was arrested here on the instance of the Governor of Virginia, on a charge of having obtained signatures to writings under false pretences, with intent to defraud. Having been brought before Judge FISHER, he was discharged on the ground that Virginia was not a State in the Union, and therefore Gov. PEIRPONT's requisition could not be recognized. Subsequently, Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the First Military District of Virginia, addressed a requisition to Chief Justice CARTTER, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, requiring, in the pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States, that STRONG be apprehended and delivered to an authorized agent, to be delivered to the First Military District, to be dealt with according to law. The argument in the case having been heard, the District-Attorney desired to have an expression of opinion as to the power of the Executive in the State of Virginia, either civil or military. The principal question was whether the affidavit was necessary, and properly held to be one in addition to the indictment, counsel for STRONG said it was important to know in an authoritive way whether the requisition was proper after the party was waiting only a different process. Counsel did not regard this military requisition within the laws of Congress. The District-Attorney thought there should be a thorough investigation of the case. The point was whether STRONG should be surrendered on the requisition. Judge CARTTER said this was a very important question, not particularly as to the matter before him, but as a matter of principle. The District-Attorney thought the requisition was clearly within the law. Judge CARTTER said the point, whether a mere demand entitles the surrender of the fugitive, had never been fairly made. The decisions, more or less, had been influenced by political considerations. He desired until to-morrow to look further into the question.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The new tax bill will not contain any provisions altering the existing rates of tax on tobacco. All reports to the contrary, notwithstanding, whatever change may be made in the present provisions affecting the article will apply solely to the grade of manufacture embracing stems and other refuse, which will be so framed as to prevent a large class of frauds which have long been successfully perpetrated. It is believed in official quarters that the Committee of Ways and Means will not, in view of its action on the whisky tax, recede in any degree on an article from which $25,000,000 of revenue is anticipated.

INDIA RUBBER PATENT.

A patent has been issued to WILLIAM MULLIE, of Pennsylvania, for a novel and improved method of manufacturing hard rubber.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS IN TEXAS.

The Treasury Department has received advices from Brownsville, Texas, where frauds were recently perpetrated, stating that nearly all of the Customs officers have been arrested and a number of indictments found against them; the deputy of the office is included in the arrest. Owing to these circumstances much confusion prevails in business circles. Special Deputy FIELD has been suspended from office by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The nomination of KELLEAN V. WHALEY, for Collector of that port, has not yet been acted upon by the Senate. Several candidates are yet before the Treasury Department for the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-Orleans. The two most prominent applicants are Col. A. D. GURNEY, who was Gen. STEEDMAN's deputy, and Capt. LACEY, of Tennessee.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Agent JOHN WARD, of the Pueblo tribe of Indians in New-Mexico, has arrived here from Santa Fee. He reports Indian matters there generally quiet. The only sources of dissatisfaction have reference to their lands, and the decisions of the United States Courts in that Territory in relation to making them citizens without their consent. Agent WARD is accompanied by a delegation to make arrangements concerning their future welfare.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK has not permanently established his headquarters. He is still remaining in the same building with Gen. EMORY. Very little business has as yet been transacted by him, and no changes have been made in the different departments embraced in the Division of the Atlantic.

OUTRAGE UPON FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

The following telegram relative to the internal officers of Japan was received this day at the Department of State:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN,
HIOGO, Monday, March 2, 1868.
Via SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 1.

To Hon. W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State:

The Tycoon was driven from Osaca after five days' fighting. On the 4th of February the Japanese attacked with rifles the foreigners at this place. One American sailor and two Frenchmen were wounded. They were pursued by American and other marines and sailors and dispersed. The town is fortified. On the 8th the Mikado's envoy arrived and peace was restored. The foreign Ministers demand an apology and the capital punishment of the officers ordering the attack. The demand was acquiesced in, and the execution is expected to-day. The Tycoon has abdicated. The Mikado is sending troops toward Yeddo. Notices of neutrality have been issued by all the foreign representatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. B. VAN VALKENBURG.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SWITZERLAND.

Mr. JOHN HITZ, who has for some time past very acceptably represented here the Government of the Swiss Confederation as Consul-General, presented yesterday to the Secretary of State his credentials as political agent of that Government.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Our Vice-Consul-General at Havana has just obtained the remission of a very heavy penalty imposed upon the schooner *Thomas Boos* for entering the port of Cuba with a manifest defective in showing a larger cargo than that actually on board, the vessel having been inadequate to carry the whole cargo intended to be shipped and entered upon the manifest. Such cases have been numerous. The authorities of Cuba have, in general, exhibited a very commendable liberality in adjusting them. The Consul says:

> It would not be strange if their patience should soon be exhausted. They have a right to believe that American shippers have become acquainted with the necessity of having the merchants accurately exhibit the state of the cargo when the vessel leaves our waters, and that carelessness in this matter has become inexcusable. After the numerous warnings that have been given, our Government will hereafter apply with a very poor grace, if at all, for the remission of legal penalties, on the score of either ignorance or accident.

CONNECTICUT.

Mass Meeting at New-Haven—A Fenian Address—Speeches by Gov. Buckingham and Gen. Gibson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, April 2.

The Republicans had a mass rousing meeting to-night at Music Hall, which was addressed by RICHARD MCCLOUD, Head Centre of the Connecticut Fenians, Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM, and Gen. GIBSON, of Ohio. DEXTER R. WRIGHT presided, and many ladies were present.

A few Irishmen tried to stifle MCCLOUD, the first speaker, by hisses and shouts for ENGLISH, but a majority of them appreciated and applauded the truths he uttered.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM made an effective speech, concluding by assuring his audience that the temporary defeat which Connecticut suffered last year, like the defeat of SHERIDAN's troops in the Shenandoah, would be turned into a glorious victory next Fall, under the rallying cry of GRANT and JEWELL.

The closing speech of Gen. GIBSON was greeted throughout with thunders of applause, and created unbounded enthusiasm in the audience.

The meeting was enlivened by music from the Grant Glee Club, and, altogether, it was one of the most spirited gatherings seen here during the campaign.

A large meeting of Germans was also held here, at Tyler's Hall, which was addressed by RIOTH, of Texas.

The Copperheads here are practising great frauds, but are closely watched. Cheating wont save them.

Republican Mass Meeting at Rockville—Speeches by Gens. Sickles and Pleasonton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Thursday, April 2.

A large meeting of citizens, at the Leeds Company's Mills, was addressed to-night by Gens. SICKLES and PLEASONTON. These distinguished soldiers were accompanied to the mills by a torchlight procession, and were honored with a call from their rooms on their return to the hotel.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Abandonment by the Indians of the Lopez Reservation—Difficulties at the Mines in Idaho—Indian Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 2.

Late Arizona advices confirm the reported abandonment of the Lopez reservation by the Apachee and Mohava Indians. The savages have commenced active hostilities in Eastern Arizona, and the inhabitants are calling on Gen. HALLECK to station more troops in that section. Great numbers of stock have been run off or killed by the Indians.

Idaho advices to March 28 state that the Ida Elmore and Golden Chariot Companys, Owyhee District, is strongly fortified. In the mines several collisions have occurred under ground, which have resulted in the killing of J. C. HALGATE, of the Golden Chariot, and FRANK MEYER, of the Ida Elmore. A number of others have been wounded. It is expected that fighting will soon commence above ground. The parties number fifty well armed men on each side. The authorities are endeavoring to quiet the difficulty.

The intelligence from different sections of the Territory gives encouraging accounts of the mines, and mention many new discoveries of rich lodes.

The Indians haved murdered a man named JARVIS, on Snake River, near Silver City, in the same locality where the stage was attacked and three men killed some years ago.

CUBA.

The Bishop of Havana en route to Spain—A Reported Successor to Gen. Lersundi—The Slave Trade.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 29,
Via KEY WEST, Thursday, April 2.

The Bishop of Havana sails for Spain direct in the steamer which leaves this port to-morrow, an order to that effect having been received from the Queen.

There is considerable excitement throughout the island. It is rumored that a public demonstration in favor of the Bishop's action is contemplated by the priests. With the people, however, the course of Governor-General LERSUNDI is applauded, while the Bishop is almost generally disliked. It is reported that CONCHA will relieve LERSUNDI.

The reports heretofore sent regarding the landing of slaves on the island, are unquestionably greatly exaggerated.

Prayers were offered to-day in all the churches of the island, for the safety of the Bishop.

Indian Peace Commission at Omaha—The Council to Begin To-day—Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 2.

An Omaha dispatch, received here, states that Gens. SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, TERRY, HARNEY and FORSYTH arrived there yesterday evening with the Indian Peace Commission, and that the session would commence to-day; that Gen. SHERMAN had received a telegram summoning him to Washington immediately to testify before the Court of Impeachment; and that Commissioner TAYLOR, President of the Peace Commission, was expected to join the Commission to-day.

The Cheyenne papers publish exaggerated accounts of Indian troubles between that place and Fort Laramie, stating that the Indians are on the war path, burning ranches and destroying property. It is reported that Butler Ranche, near Fort Laramie, was burned and the stock driven away last week. The military authorities have no confirmation of these reports.

The Mining Disaster near Scranton, Penn.—Strike of Employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, April 2.

The six Irish miners, victims of the Diamond mine disaster of Tuesday, were buried from St. Vincent's Cathedral to-day. The procession occupied twenty minutes in passing.

About six hundred machinists, blacksmiths, carbuilders, turners, &c., in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, in this city, turned out to-day, demanding a return to the old wages, a reduction of ten per cent. having been made on the 1st of January. An attempt is being made to induce the men in the Dickson Works, Cliff Works, and other shops of the city, to join in the movement.

The men bt Failer's Mines turned out to-day. A strike is expected at PARISH & CUNNINGHAM's mine, at Sugar Notch.

The Virginia Convention—Postponement of Jeff. Davis' Trial—Murder in Powhatan County.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, April 2.

In the Convention to-day the ordinance authorizing the issue of certificates of indebtedness for the payment of the expenses of the Convention, and to be receivable for taxes and redeemable at the Treasury, was adopted.

The trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS was to-day again postponed till the 2d of May.

JOHN WHITE, a respectable citizen of Powhattan, was found dead in that county on Sunday, with five bullet-holes in his body.

The Rhode Island Election—A Republican Gain.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, April 2.

The *Journal* has received full returns of the State election from every county in the State. BURNSIDE, Republican, for Governor, has 10,038 votes, and PIERCE, Democrat, 5,731.

The General Assembly stands as follows: Senate—28 Republicans, 5 Democrats, 1 vacancy. House—64 Republicans, 7 Democrats, 1 vacancy.

Destructive Fire in Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Thursday, April 2.

A destructive fire occurred in this city this morning, destroying the Franklin House, County Court-house, OWEN's store, STAFFORD's store, and the building formerly occupied by Messrs. CHAFFEE & HARGER. The loss is estimated at about $40,000, partially covered by insurance. Two or three persons were injured in getting out of the hotel.

Death of Peter Bogardus, of Hudson.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, April 2.

PETER BOGARDUS, Treasurer of Columbia County, died at his residence in this city to-day, of inflammation of the bowels, after a brief illness. He was one of the most active and enterprising business men of the county, and his death has caused a general gloom throughout the city.

Fast Day in Massachusetts—The Observance in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 2.

The annual State Fast was observed in the usual manner to-day. All business was suspended; the churches were well attended in the forenoon, and all places of amusement thronged afternoon and evening.

Fire in Milford, Mass.

MILFORD, Mass., Thursday, April 2.

A fire in Milford, this morning, destroyed UNDERWOOD's large boot manufactory. The stock and fixtures were mostly saved. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $25,000, mostly covered by insurance in Boston offices.

Consecration of the Bishop of Georgia—Gen. Meade at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, April 2.

Dr. BECKWITH, Bishop elect of Georgia, was consecrated to-day.

Gen. MEADE arrived this evening from Florida.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, April 2.

There was nothing of importance done in the Convention to-day.

Letter from Senator Wilson.

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 30.

MY DEAR SIR: In a communication to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* you say that "Senator WILSON works for GRANT who is no Radical, and objects to other candidates who are Radicals, because they sometimes drink." I am sure you do not intend to be unjust, but you certainly have placed me in a false position. For thirty-seven years I have been a pledged temperance man, and I have striven to be faithful to a cause my heart loves and my judgment approves. While I have ever regarded intemperance to be a terrible calamity to humanity and a sin against God, I have always felt the deepest pity and sympathy for all whose lives were blighted by it. I know of no Radical whose name has been mentioned for the Presidency who gets drunk, or to whose nomination I have objected because he sometimes drinks. I have seen Gen. GRANT in the camp, in his office, at his own house, and at dinner parties where liquors were freely used by others, but I have never seen him drink even a glass of wine, nor have I ever seen him when I had the slightest reason to think he was in any degree under the influence of drink.

You say further, that I work for GRANT, who is not a Radical. I have done little work for Gen. GRANT, for it was not necessary that any one should work for him. The Republicans of nearly every State, with great unanimity, have pronounced for him, but this result was not achieved by work, but by the needs of the country and the instincts of a patriotic and liberty-loving people. I took occasion, more than four years ago, to express on the floor of the Senate my conviction that a patriotic and liberty-loving people, betrayed by the President, would turn to that great soldier and summon him to marshal them to victory. Thirty-two years ago I fully committed myself to the anti-slavery cause, and I have striven with voice and vote to advance it to its final and crowning triumph. It was because I was an anti-slavery man, a Radical Republican, because I believed the cause of equal and impartial liberty to be above the ambitions and interests of public men, and because I believed Gen. GRANT would carry that cause to assured victory, that I turned to him as the Presidential candidate of the Republican Party. I know him to be an honest, just and firm man, whose fidelity to his country and to the equal rights of all his countrymen cannot be questioned. Gladly would I have welcomed the nomination of some one of the veteran anti-slavery men, if such nomination could have assured the success of our cause in the great struggle of this year. But the pioneer anti-slavery men have ever been forced by the needs of their struggling cause to be self-sacrificing and self-forgetful. That self-sacrificing spirit and self-forgetfulness have achieved glorious victories for humanity in the past, and I trust will win in the future the election of a President under whose administration the unity of the country will be assured, and the equal rights and privileges of all citizens secured. Yours truly,

HENRY WILSON.

JAS. REDPATH, Esq., Boston.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—The New Excise Bill and the Supply Bill—Impeachment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 2, 1868.

There was literally nothing done in either House to-day that was worth mentioning, except that in the Assembly a bill was reported substantially embodying the amendments offered by Senator MURPHY yesterday to the Excise bill. The Supply bill occupied the remainder of the session.

In the Senate the third reading of bills was the order, and it was maintained until the hour for the convening of the Court of Impeachment, when that body duly assembled, including the Court of Appeals and the Senate. Some two hours were spent in determining the rules which should govern the Court, but it ended in the adoption of the rules embodying the same principles as those which govern he great Court at Washington.

LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE... ALBANY, Thursday, April 2.

BILLS PASSED.

Changing the name of the New-York Woman's Infirmary Association.

Extending the territorial limits of the Church Charity Foundation of Kings County.

The New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage bill.

Incorporating the Troy Board of Trade.

Incorporating the Union Foundry Company of Troy.

Amending the charter of the Village of Flushing.

For the improvement of Graham and Van Cott avenues and Eckford-street, Brooklyn.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in Oswego.

To enable the Buffalo and Washington Railroad Company to obtain title to lands.

Authorizing Buffalo City to take one half-million of stock in the Buffalo and Washington Railroad.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the act establishing the fire limits in Brooklyn.

To close Eleventh-street, Brooklyn.

Amending the act for improvement of Brooklyn Heights.

Against amending the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department, which was agreed to.

For the better regulation of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Amending the act relative to frauds in assessments for local improvements in New-York.

Incorporating the United States Contracting Company—a majority report.

To enable the Safe Deposit Company, of New-York, to complete its organization.

Against increasing the pay of Senators to $6 a day while sitting as members of the Court of Impeachment.

IMPEACHMENT.

At 1 o'clock the Court of Impeachment met and adopted a series of rules for the government of the Court.

SMITH M. WOOD appeared as counsel for the Assembly Managers, and HENRY SMITH and JOHN H. REYNOLDS as counsel for the accused.

The respondent was given until next Thursday to make answer to the Articles of Impeachment.

WIDENING OF WEST-STREET.

The bill for the widening of West-street, New-York, was reported favorably.

Also, the bill establishing a permanent Quarantine Boarding Station on Coney Island.

Recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law. It is the same as the one introduced in the Assembly this morning.

The Arcade Railroad bill, No. 2, being announced from the Assembly, Mr. NORTON moved that it be referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. PARKER moved to advance it to the Committee of the Whole.

Messrs. NORTON, TWEED and BRADLEY opposed this motion, and the motion of Mr. NORTON prevailed.

The bill incorporating the New-York Tunnel Railway was considered in Committee of the Whole. Progress was reported, and this bill and the Arcade and Vandeburg bills were made the special order for Monday evening. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Supply bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, but not having been gone through with was made the special order for the evening.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KIERNAN—In relation to passengers arriving at the Port of New-York, and to provide for their support while at Quarantine.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the act for incorporation of insurance companies.

To amend the New-York Health and Accident Insurance Company.

To authorize life insurance companies to make annual dividends.

To incorporate the New-York City Dispatch Company.

Mr. STARR reported a bill to amend the charter of Fulton Village.

Also, to amend the charter of the Village of Ballston.

Also, to amend the charter of the Village of Wellsville.

By Mr. PENFIELD—To amend the act for the incorporation of insurance companies.

Also, to incorporate the New-York Health and Accident Insurance Company.

NEW EXCISE BILL.

Mr. FREAR, from the Committee on Cities, reported the following bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law.

SECTION 1. Section four of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The said Board of Excise shall, subject to further provisions hereof, have power to grant licenses to any person of good moral character, and who shall be approved by them, permitting him or them, for any period not less than three months nor more than one year from the date of the application for the same, to sell and dispose of at any one named place within the said Metropolitan Police District, exclusive of the County of Westchester, strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, beer, or any one or more of them, in quantities less than five gallons at a time, upon receiving a license fee the amount of which is hereby fixed and apportioned as follows: For a license for the sale of malt liquors and wines only, $25. For the sale of malt and spirituous liquors and wines, otherwise than in hotels, having more than fifty lodging and sleeping rooms, $50. For a license for a hotel having one hundred or more lodging rooms, $250. Hotels having seventy-five and less than one hundred lodging or sleeping rooms, $150. Hotels having fifty and less than seventy-five lodging rooms, $100.

Section 14 is amended to read as follows: All persons licensed as herein provided shall keep the places at which they are so licensed to keep, sell, give and dispose of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ales and beer, orderly and quiet, and between the hours of 1 and 4 A. M., completely and effectually closed. But on every Saturday night such places shall not be opened again until 4 o'clock on Monday morning. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent hotels from receiving and otherwise entertaining the traveling public on Sunday, subject to the restrictions contained in this act. All provisions of the second article authorizing the arrest of persons without a warrant duly issued by a magistrate, except for drunkenness, or authorizing the closing of places licensed against the ingress and egress of the inmates thereof, or other persons, at any time, shall be repealed.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To legalize the resolution of the New-York Common Council, adopted Dec. 7, 1863, empowering JOHN T. MILLS and his associates to run cars on certain lines of stages.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Fiduciary Company of New-York.

For the relief of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

Legalizing the acts of the Rochester Water Works Company.

The Speaker announced the following committee to investigate the charges made by Mr. GLENN: Messrs. Allis, Button, Lasher, Dayton and Frear. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Annual Supply bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and discussed until a late hour, when it was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

SALE OF PICTURES.—Last evening LEEDS & MINER sold at auction a number of valuable pictures, including the following collection: "New-England Scenery," $700, to Mr. HART; "Fishing-boats off Scheving," $1,550, to Mr. GERRARD; "The Bashful Suitor," $625, to Mr. BALDWIN; "Leisure Hours," $1,380, to Mr. YOUNG; "The Billet Doux," $295, to G. H. WHITE; "Constantinople at Twilight," $240, to Mr. JAMES; "The Parting," $245, to Mr. EASTON; "A Night Market in Amsterdam," $1,350. There were many persons present and the bidding was active.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Grant as a Candidate.

From the Chicago Tribune, March 31.

Twenty-three States have held their State or District Republican Conventions and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention, and all, without a break in the line, have pronounced for Gen. GRANT as their candidate for the Presidency. He is morally certain to be nominated by acclamation without a dissenting vote. Two essentially wrong constructions have been placed upon this action—one by the Republican friends of Mr. CHASE and the other by the Democratic Party. The former have characterized it as the subordination of the statesman to the military hero, a yielding of party principles to satisfy popular clamor for a man. The latter have attempted to construe it into a confession of weakness, and attribute it to the fear that we could not elect a man distinctively representing our principles.

Both these assumption, while claiming extra profundity and sagacity, are profound only in their absurdity. They originate in a superficial view of Gen. GRANT's services to the Republican Party, in an ignorant skepticism as to his administrative capacity, which is contradicted by his entire career, and finally, in a false notion of the true functions of a President. * * * We believe the instinctive judgment of the people has been truer and wiser than the quibbles of some of our hypercritical and super-dexterous friends or than the complaints of chagrined and disappointed foes. The latter would have been glad to find that the chief who was competent to command our armies had no more political ability than the chief who was not. The Republican Party, therefore, in selecting Gen. GRANT, are obeying the dictates of a sound judgment by nominating the leader who has rendered the party the highest services, who has contributed most weightily to the success of its principles and the perpetuity of its power, and who combines with these claims the highest qualifications for the performance of the true administrative functions of a President.

How the South can Help Itself Best.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

Had our people turned a deaf ear to Mr. JOHNSON's invocations to reorganize their States after the war, had they gone to raising bread and meat instead of cotton, wherewith to buy these things, had they eschewed any idea of "reorganizing labor" and let the negro severely alone, unless if, urged to act, *they had insisted upon electing him to office, and especially upon sending him to Congress*, they would have now been pecuniarily independent, and far more so politically than they can hope to be for some time to come.

The best they can do now is to go to work to give internal wealth to their homesteads, making them rich in fruits and grasses, gathering on them the best of stock, not including the negro, and to vote down, if they can, any form of government dictated to them from abroad; and if they cannot, to vote for and elect engineers of their own to manage it, and to possess their souls in patience, satisfied that no possible system of government can be so injurious as a neglect of work and a calling on Hercules, without taking hold of the wheel.

If the white people of the South were at this moment in the possession of all the food and clothing they need for this year, and were secure of raising it for the year to come, though no man had more than his homestead, which is exempt from forced sale, *they would be beyond the reach of Federal oppression.* They can become so this year, in spite of Congressional enactments and even the passing of their State Governments into the hands of adventurers.

Gen. Butler's Constituents on Impeachment.

The Republican Convention in the Massachusetts Fifth Congressional District, to elect delegates to the National Convention, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention emphatically declares its first choice for President and Vice-President, for the next four years, to be Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, and HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see the great criminal of the White House at last brought to trial; that, believing him guilty, we demand his speedy trial and prompt conviction and removal.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to our distinguished Representative in Congress, Hon. BENJ. F. BUTLER, for his bold, manly efforts to secure the impeachment and removal of ANDREW JOHNSON, and we congratulate the country and him that these efforts seem likely to be crowned with success.

Candidates for the Connecticut State State Senate.

The nominations for State Senators in Connecticut, now completed, are as follows:

Republican—1st district, Samuel Rockwell, of New-Britain; 2d, Albert Austin, of Suffield; 3d, William S. Pierson, of Windsor; 4th, Charles P. Brockett, of Hamden; 5th, Sylvester Smith, of Seymour; 6th, Garry L. Mix, of Wallingford; 7th, Alfred Coit, of New-Haven; 8th, Charles W. Scott, of Sprague; 9th, James W. Peckham, of Lebanon; 10th, William Coggeswell, of Weston; 11th, Orrin Benedict, of Danbury; 12th, William C. Street, of Norwalk; 13th, C. Edwin Griggs, of Chaplin; 14th, Edwin H. Bugbee, of Killingly; 15th, Charles B. Andrews, of Litchfield; 16th, George Langdon, of Plymouth; 17th, Theodore S. Gould, of Cornwall; 18th, O. Vincent Coffin, of Middletown; 19th, Cornelius Brainerd, of Haddam; 20th, Charles Underwood, of Tolland; 21st, David W. Huntington, of Coventry.

Democratic—1st district, Nathaniel B. Stevens, of Hartford; 2d, Robert B. Morrison, of Enfield; 3d, Jairus Case, of Granby; 4th, James Gallagher, of New-Haven; 5th, Isaac T. Rogers, of Milford; 6th, Samuel Simpson, of Wallingford; 7th, Ephraim Williams, of Stonington; 8th, John W. Stedman, of Norwich; 9th, Thomas S. Swan, of Old Lyme; 10th, Jonathan E. Wheeler, of Westport; 11th, L. N. Blydenburgh, of Sherman; 12th, Charles Benedict, of New-Canaan; 13th, Elisha Potter, of Voluntown; 14th, Joseph D. Bates, of Killingly; 15th, George H. Baldwin, of Littlefield; 16th, Seth S. Logan, of Washington; 17th, E. Grove Lawrence, of Norfolk; 18th, Charles C. Hubbard, of Middletown; 19th, Joshua L'Hommedieu, of Chester; 20th, William Holman, of Tolland; 21st, John W. Sumner, of Bolton.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the Workingmen's Party includes in organized societies 600,000 voters or thereabouts, scattered throughout the large and small cities of the Union, and united as one man on all questions affecting the rights and interests of labor, more especially on the greenback issue. He also says that Gen. CARY is regarded by them as the best representative of their views, and that they are making a strong effort to put him prominently forward in the Presidential canvass.

The vote of Brunswick, Me., for town officers at the late election was: "Republican, 400; Democratic, 340. Last Fall the Republican representative was elected by only three majority. Extensive Democratic frauds in the registration of voters in New-Haven have been discovered, and at the demand of prominent Republicans have been rectified; 320 names have been stricken from the list, and a majority for Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL is thus said to be secured in that city.

The Chicago *Times* says that not even the Democracy of Ohio is more heartily or unanimously for Mr. PENDLETON than the Democracy of Illinois. A Chicago dispatch, however, states that so far as the Democratic County Conventions have been held in Illinois, considerably less than one-half have indicated a preference for PENDLETON for President. His greenback policy is more popular among the Democracy than he is himself.

Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN and Gen. JOHN P. C. SHANKS, members of Congress from Indiana, have been urged by friends to return home and engage actively in the pending canvass, but both have declined for the reason that they do not feel authorized to leave their posts of duty at the present critical time for the purpose of advancing their own interests.

The Republicans of Charleston, S. C., will hold frequent meetings until the election. Dr. A. G. MACKEY presided at the first one, on Monday evening last, and made an opening address, after which speeches were made by Gen. R. K. SCOTT, F. A. SAWYER, Esq., C. P. LESLIE, GILBERT PILLSBURY and T. HURLEY.

The Democratic ticket for city officers in St. Paul, Minn., is unsatisfactory to many of the party, and a people's ticket has been nominated, in opposition. The ticket is about equally divided between Democrats and Republicans.

The statement that Hon. GINERY TWICHELL has withdrawn his name as a candidate for reelection to Congress from the Massachusetts Third District, is authoritatively contradicted.

Consecration of the Church of the Messiah.

The Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, Pastor, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God last evening. The attendance during the exercises was very large notwithstanding the heavy rain. The church, for the first time lighted up, was very imposing in appearance. Long rows of gas jets extended underneath the arched roof the entire length of the church on either side, flooding the whole interior with light mellowed by its distance. Within the sanctuary flowers were arranged with much taste—in the centre an arch bearing the words "Faith, Hope and Charity."

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, the pastor, presided. The exercises began with an organ voluntary, after which followed the usual ceremony of consecration by priest and people. After the pronunciation of the "Sentences" by the minister and the people, the anthem "Jubilate Deo" was sung by the choir, the congregation standing, and next followed the Act of Consecration—done in the following words:

Minister—Brethren of the ministry and people of the congregation, let us rise and consecrate this Church with our united voices.

Ministers and People—To the worship of God our Father in Heaven, to the grace and truth of His Son, to the communion of his Holy Spirit, to peace on earth and good-will to men, to salvation from sin and to the life eternal, we devote this sanctuary and consecrate this Church of the Messiah. Amen.

The Prayer of Consecration was said by Rev. E. S. GANNETT, D. D. Revs. A. B. PUTNAM and E. H. CHAPIN read portions of scripture. A Consecration Hymn, written by WM. C. BRYANT, was then sung, after which the sermon of the evening was preached by the pastor. Rev. GEO. W. BRIGGS, D. D., delivered an address. The exercises closed with song by the congregation and the benediction of the pastor.

Working Women's Home.

The reception at the Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-street, last evening, was a real success. Several hundred persons were present, including the ladies of the Home, and everything passed off finely. This reception was one of a series of entertainments arranged for the benefit of the boarders, who invite their friends also to attend. Lectures on various subjects have been given during the Winter, some by members of the Home family. Last week Capt. DUNCAN gave an account of the *Quaker City* expedition, which greatly interested a large audience.

The entertainment last evening was a musical one principally, and consisted of solos, duetts and choruses, finely rendered by a number of gentlemen and lady amateur performers, and was a rare treat to the great company present. The lady and gentlemen performers have, we are sure, the hearty thanks of all who enjoyed the pleasure of listening to them. Among the guests last evening were a number of our wealthy citizens, including the Trustees and their families.

We are glad to learn, through Mr. HALLIDAY, the Superintendent, that the Home is gradually filling up, and that there are now about 173 boarders. The managers are feeling that the success of the enterprise is now well demonstrated. It is a great credit to the Trustees to have originated such a home, and to the benevolence of New-York that it so readily furnished them the means to establish so extensive and so fine accommodations at so small a cost. Good board, with washing, in New-York, for females, at three dollars and a quarter per week, is something worth speaking of. The Home is no charity, but a self-sustaining establishment, as it has been ascertained that with the house filled, even at this low price for board, all cost will be fully covered. There is yet room for a number of boarders.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW SCIENCE.—A lecture was delivered last evening before the members of the American Institute, by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, on "The Unity of the Sciences." The speaker claimed to have discovered an entirely new science, as exact and profound as logic or mathematics, and even more far-reaching and inclusive than either of them, or than any other science. He endeavored to show that there is, in fact, only one science, of the principles of which all the special sciences are merely particular modifications or instances. Mr. ANDREWS affirms that heretofore there has not been a single universal principle known in positive science, and that consequently science is yet in the chaotic or fragmentary stage of its development. The new science is to supply this defect, and to base all the known sciences, and indeed all possible sciences, upon an *a priori* knowledge of exact scientific laws of universal application, whether in the department of matter or that of mind. Upon this new science he bestows the name of "Universalogy," or the Science of the Universe. As a branch of it he also announces the discovery, and, to a great extent, the elaboration, of a new scientific universal language. Mr. ANDREWS' audience appeared to be deeply interested in his theories.

RIVER PIRATES.—At a late hour on Wednesday night two river thieves rowed under the stern of the schooner *M. P. Hudson*, lying at the foot of East Forty-second-street, in a small boat painted white. While they were trying to secure the hawser the crew discovered them, and one of the hands fired a pistol. One of the thieves was wounded, and they pulled across the river, succeeding in escaping from the crew, who pursued in the ship's boat. The latter secured the boat abandoned by the thieves, and handed it over to the Nineteenth Precinct Police.

SUICIDE BY A GERMAN DOMESTIC.—Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest, to-day, over the body of MINA LUDWIG, aged 26, a native of Germany, and a domestic, who died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning, from the effects of having eaten the tops of four bunches of lucifer matches. Deceased was brought to the hospital on Wednesday by her brother-in-law, AUGUST LASPAR, of No. 226 Chrystie-street, who states that MINA committed suicide in this manner in consequence of a disappointment in love. The woman had been only one year in this country.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.—This evening Miss CLARA BARTON, by special request, will deliver her lecture on "Work and Incidents of Army Life," at Steinway Hall, on the occasion of the reunion of Post Sedgwick, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic. An introductory address will be made by Gen. RUSH C. HAWKINS, and Mr. G. W. MORGAN will preside at the organ.

Paper Collars.

Most of the leading jobbing houses of this City have made up their minds to purchase any collars that suit their trade, notwithstanding the pretended claims of the Union Paper Collar Company. The Chicago houses have held a meeting and intend to do the same thing.—*N. Y. Express.*

Why do the abortive rivals of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," remind you of a penny dropped on the sidewalk? Because the scent so rapidly disappears. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

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STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

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Lawn and Street Trees and Flowering Shrubs. Grapevines at low rates, by 100 and 1,000. Roses, on their own roots, of the best sorts. Apple, Pear, Peach and other Fruit Trees. For catalogues address
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700 Ladies, 3,500 Men, Boys and Girls, including Babies not counted, have been painted over the whole body at WOLCOTT'S office, No. 170 Chatham-square and No. 553 Broadway, with Pain Paint, within the last six months, free of cost.

Choice Seeds, Plants and Trees!—Priced descriptive catalogues gratis. Freight paid to Boston and New-York. B. M. WATSON, Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Ladies, Spring has come, and if you wish beautiful boots and shoes, good articles, moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

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A.—For a stylish and becoming Hat, patronize BURKE, of No. 128 Fulton-st. His hats are not impeachable.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BROWER—WHITNEY.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, March 26, by Rev. B. F. Barrett, BLOOMFIELD BROWER, of New-York, to Miss SUE C. WHITNEY, of Philadelphia.

BUTLER—MALTBIE.—On Thursday, April 2, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, by Rev. R. W. Howes, Jr., WILLIAM A. BUTLER to FANNIE I., daughter of J. W. Maltbie, all of Hoboken. No cards.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Thursday, April 2, JANE, relict of the late James Atkinson, of Newbliss, County Monaghan, Ireland, in the 73d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BACON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, LELA CORINNE, daughter of Theodore C. and Susie B. Bacon, aged 1 year and 28 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BOUTON.—At Birmingham, Conn., on Thursday morning, April 2, Mrs. PRISCILLA BOUTON, widow of the late John M. Bouton, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Fitch Smith, Birmingham, Conn., on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—On Wednesday, April 1, OSCAR J., son of Richard F. and Christine G. Carpenter, aged 17 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 8 Irving-place, Brooklyn, E. D.

DE VOE.—On Thursday evening, April 2, FREDERICK DE VOE, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock, from the Free Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Perry and 4th sts. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

HARRIOT.—On Thursday, April 2, HAMPTON HARRIOT, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 113 West 43d-st., on Sunday at 5 o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—On Thursday, April 2, at No. 21 Concord-st., Brooklyn, JOSEPHINE VARICK, daughter of Catharine E. Lockwood, and grand-daughter of Sarah F. Rooms, in the 16th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Pompton Plains, N. J., for interment.

LUDDEN.—Yesterday morning, EDWIN, son of Julius E. and Adelaide Ludden, aged 2 years.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

LIGHTE.—On Wednesday morning, April 1, at 12½ o'clock, CAROLINE A. LIGHTE, wife of F. C. Lighte, aged 49 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, Bergen, N. J., on Friday, April 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OAKLEY.—On Wednesday, April 1, SOPHIA J., widow of Cornelius Oakley, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PENDLETON.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday evening, March 31, MORTIE, eldest child of William H. and Rebecca E. Pendleton, aged 4 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, on Friday at 4 o'clock.

PAIGE.—At Schenectady, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 31, ALONZO C. PAIGE.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church on Saturday afternoon, April 4, at 4½ o'clock.

PARKER.—At Perth Amboy, on Wednesday morning, April 1, JAMES PARKER, aged 92 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, at 12 M. on Saturday, April 4. The train for Perth Amboy leaves the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 10:10 A. M., returning at 4 P. M.

PALMER.—On Wednesday, April 1, CATHARINE R., widow of the late John Palmer, Jr., aged 58 years, 10 months and 29 days.

The funeral services will take place at the South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, April 3. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

STEWART.—Suddenly, at White Plains, on Wednesday, April 1, CHARLES L. STEWART, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church on Friday, the 3d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Trains leave 26th-st. at 11 o'clock A. M.; return at 4½ P. M.

SILLECK.—On Thursday, April 2, ANNA GERTRUDE, eldest daughter of the late Isaac U. Silleck.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 184 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock on Sunday, the 5th inst., from whence her remains will be conveyed to the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

OFFICIAL—[No. 202.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, North River, Wednesday, April 1. Description—Five feet six inches high, stout built, about thirty-five or thirty-eight years of age, brown hair and mustache, with chin whiskers, grayish eyes, teeth perfect, and full face. Dressed as follows: Blue flannel undershirt and white flannel drawers, blue socks, dark cotton overshirt, dark blue pantaloons, dark blue and striped vest and black frock coat, heavy soled boots, leather belt around waist. Supposed to have been in the water from four to six weeks.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.
EMIL WETTENGEL, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A TONIC AND APPETIZER, NOTHING can equal the effect of Dr. H. ANDERS' Iodine Water. Unlike all stimulants its effect is *permanent*, building up the body, and giving strength and vitality to all parts of the system. In old and chronic cases it may be used with almost a certainty of success.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by all druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

HILL, THE INIMITABLE HAIR CUTTER'S Studio, No. 95 Duane-st.; Shaving, Shampooing, Dyeing, &c. Hair Dye, 50 cents, best in use; also, Arctic or all-healing ointment. Sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward: 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Mobile and New-Orleans. The old part of the road (91 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Pamphlets and particulars can be had at the office of the Company. The Bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.

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The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

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ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTION.

The annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 8, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. JAS. YERANCE, Secretary.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, N. S., No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 13th inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and remain open one hour. The transfer-book will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office on TUESDAY, April 1, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the Board, JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 212 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 6, 1868, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner Greenwich and Fulton sts., on Tuesday, April 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company April 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office, or at "the National Bank of the Republic."

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1868.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1868, FROM this Company's seven per cent. equipment bonds, will be paid on and after this day on presentation at this office. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees, and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.—ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1857. INTEREST COUPONS AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER. A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

WANTED TO LOAN.—$2,000 FOR SIX MONTHS or longer at eight per cent. interest, on a second mortgage as collateral for $2,250 against a property in Brooklyn worth $14,000, on which there is a first mortgage of $6,000; title perfect; a policy of insurance for $4,000 covers the bond and mortgage as additional security; principals only attended to. Address W. J. H., Room No. 70 Trinity Building, New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal M. & M. Co. will be held at their office No. 77 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

P. P. DICKINSON, President.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

$50,000.—COUNTY BONDS, STATE of Missouri, principal and interest payable in New-York City; one to five years to run; interest ten per cent. per annum; issued for municipal purposes. For sale by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, and Virginia six per cent. stock for sale low. Southern securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. JOHN McLEAN, Pres.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M. and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1868.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of April next.

Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of VAN DYKE & O'HALLORAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. W. O'HALLORAN is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

Dated APRIL 1, 1868. ISAAC VAN DYKE, DENNIS W. O'HALLORAN

D. W. O'HALLORAN will continue the business as usual at the Marion House and No. 13 Park-row.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of NELSON & LEITCH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the old firm will be settled by CHARLES NELSON, at their late office, No. 439 East 10th-st.

CHARLES NELSON,

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868. GEO. G. LEITCH.

The undersigned have this day entered in copartnership under the firm of NELSON & FINKEL, for the purpose of continuing the business heretofore conducted by NELSON & LEITCH.

CHARLES NELSON,

APRIL 1, 1868. EDWIN FINKEL.

OFFICE OF ALLEY & MACDONALD, NO. 15 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

THE FIRM OF ALLEY & MACDONALD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. BOLTON ALLEY,

H. J. MACDONALD.

The undersigned will continue the business at the same office. GEO. BOLTON ALLEY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name or style of LOTON & MURPHY, is hereby dissolved from and after this date by mutual consent.

THOS. LOTON.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868. JOSEPH MURPHY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GIBSON BROTHERS, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c. Office No. 54 William-st. E. T. H. GIBSON,

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868. J. COTTON GIBSON.

NOTICE.—MR. C. D. WOOD RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners. VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

DENTISTRY.

GOODYEAR DENTAL VULCANITE CO.—The regular quarterly dividend of three dollars per share has been declared payable April 10 to stockholders of record April 1, 1868. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 38 Park-row, New-York. Boston stockholders will be paid at the Boston office, No. 46 School-st.

JOSIAH BACON, Treasurer.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, BASEMENT and lofts of new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any business or manufacturing purpose. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE.—THE LOT No. 426 Broadway, about 50 feet south of Howard-st., about 25x98 feet; will be leased for twenty-one years at $10,000, ground rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 130 Water-st., corner of Pine; possession immediately if required. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS in new building No. 11 Vandewater-st.; well ventilated and lighted; dimensions, 25x50 each. Apply at OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., Nos. 16 and 18 Rose-st.

TO RENT—THE SPACIOUS PRIVATE STABLE No. 51 Great Jones-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS, NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

LOFT TO LET—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING purposes. Apply at No. 176 Centre-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 2, and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.,

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF BOOKS, comprising two very valuable private libraries, most of the books being in the finest bindings, and forming one of the richest assortment of books ever offered by auction.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

ON MONDAY, April 6, TUESDAY 7, and WEDNESDAY 8, AND CONTINUING EACH DAY UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD.

At 10½ o'clock each day.

THE ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, MATTRESSES AND BEDDING, BAR AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES, &c., OF THE HOWARD HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND MAIDEN-LANE, COMPRISING A VERY LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT, VERY DESIRABLE FOR HOTELS AND PARTIES REFURNISHING, to be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, as the buildings are to be remodeled for other business.

ALSO, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS, selected with care and very choice.

Full particulars in a few days. SALE POSITIVE.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS PICTURES, the recent importation of

J. P. BEAUMONT,

to be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, 2d, and FRIDAY, 3d April, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection has been recently much enriched by purchases of many important works made during Mr. Beaumont's residence in Paris at the time of the great Exhibition, as well as from the various other art centres of Europe, in the selection of which he has been guided by his long artistic experience of more than thirty years, aided by an ample expenditure of capital, and contains, among others, specimens by the following distinguished painters, viz.:

Devedeux, A. Guinemin, Louis Meyer, Seignac, Verboeckhoven, Boddington, H. Baron, Lasalle, Mlle. Rosenboom, Tschaggeny, L. Mignot, F. Trayer, Geselschap, Nordenberg, Schlesinger, Klomoeck, A. Dillens, A. Bierstadt.

Hasenclever, M. Calisch, De Hueyvel, Fanny Geefs, Otto Erdman, Ingenmey, Count de Bylandt, Shayer, Sr., Zeim, Herm'n G. Ten Kate, Isabey, A. Schelfhout, Vautier, Mlle. Backhuysen, F. Keis, W. Rietstahl.

De Jonghe, Diaz, W. Verschuur, Carl Hoff, Pecrus, V. Chavet, Escosura, Von Franken, Carl Hubner, E. J. Cobbett, Rolfe, G. Armfield, B. C. Koekkoek, And. Achenbach, F. Roffiaen, W. Amberg, J. Robie, Also,

NEW-ENGLAND SCENERY BY F. E. CHURCH.

UNE SCENE-DU-CARNIVAL, THE CHEF-D'OEUVRE OF CARL BECKER.

A NIGHT MARKET, BY P. VAN SCHENDEL.

AN INTERIOR, BY F. WILLEMS AND VAN HOVE,

and others of great celebrity.

On exhibition on and from TUESDAY, 24th of March, day and evening, until time of sale, with catalogue.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On FRIDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 183 Lexington-av., near 32d-st.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—By Meeks and other well-known makers, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson reps, rosewood 7-octave piano, carved black-walnut rockers and easy-chairs, black-walnut and gilt frame engravings, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, shaving-stand, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, black-walnut bedsteads, carved black-walnut library-table, marble clock, oak extension dining-table, oak cane-seat chairs, lounges; also, china, crockery, glassware and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

THURSDAY, April 9,

At 10 o'clock, at Nos. 53, 55 and 57 Park-place, (corner College-place,)

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ENGLISH HARDWARE,

comprising the entire stock of Mr. A. W. Payne, damaged at the late fire at Nos. 85 and 87 John-st., consisting in part of chains, anvils, vices, horse nails, fry-pans, hammers, steel fire sets, saws, tea-trays and waiters, cutlery, padlocks, grass hooks, trowels, spoons, &c., &c., full particulars of which will be found in our advertisement in *Journal of Commerce* and *World* and in catalogues on morning of sale.

The anvils, vices and chains will be sold at 1 o'clock.

R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 31 Cortlandt-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NORTHWEST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND 39TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

MADISON-AV., N. W. COR. 39TH-ST.—The two new first-class three-story French-roof houses and lots, northwest corner Madison-av. and 39th-st.; the corner house has bay window on the side, is 25.3⅛x68.4, including dining-room extension, with handsome stable in the rear; the house adjoining is 24.7⅛x50.8 feet. These houses are well built and arranged, and include all the modern improvements—black-walnut stairs. The corner lot is 25.3⅛ front, 49.11 rear, by 90 feet in depth, forming an L, upon which is the stable; adjoining lot is 24.7⅛x79 feet.

Maps and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., March 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have destrained upon the goods, machinery and effects belonging to SOLOMON, SPEAR & CO., at No. 175 Washington-st., in this district, for the payment of a tax due the United States, and assessed against said Solomon, Spear & Co. The property, consisting of a large quantity of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, both loose and in packages; tobacco cutters, presses and all the machinery and implements of a first-class tobacco factory, will be offered for sale at public auction, at United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 56 Broadway, New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE at auction, at No. 412 West 18th-st., FRIDAY, April 3, 1868, at 10½ A. M., consisting in part of rosewood parlor suite, oak extension table, and chairs, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

AUCTION SALES.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. S. P. AVERY having shortly to change his location, and also being strongly solicited by the art lovers of various cities, has concluded to offer immediately AT AUCTION!

The entire collection of valuable works of art selected by him during his residence in Europe, as agent of the American Art Department at the "Paris Exposition;" nearly every one of which were either painted expressly to his order—procured directly from the artists—or, purchased out of the Paris Exhibitions of 1867, and embracing representation works by the most distinguished artists of the French school.

Several new and important works just received will be added. The whole exhibition rearranged, and catalogues ready, with full particulars, on MONDAY NEXT.

No. 82 5TH-AV., APRIL 2.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-THREE VALUABLE LOTS, (ESTATE OF HENRY REMSEN, DECEASED,) ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 10TH-AV., 107TH AND 108TH-STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 73 valuable lots, belonging to the estate of Henry Remsen, deceased:

GRAND BOULEVARD.—8 lots, comprising the entire easterly front on the Grand Boulevard, between 107th and 108th sts. The 11th-av. and Boulevard intersect at these streets, leaving an open square of 225 feet in width in front of these lots.

107TH-ST.—24 lots on the north side of 107th-st., comprising the entire front between the Boulevard and 10th-av.

108TH-ST.—24 lots on the south side of 108th-st., comprising the entire front between the Boulevard and 10th-av.

10TH-AV.—8 lots on the west and 8 lots on the east side of 10th-av., comprising the entire fronts between 107th and 108th sts. Also, 1 lot in the rear on 107th-st.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY ON THE CORNER OF JEFFERSON-ST. AND RUTGERS-PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The plot of land situate on the southeasterly corner of Jefferson-st. and Rutgers-place, having a front on Rutgers-place of 103 feet 2 inches, and on Jefferson-st. of 114 feet 6½ inches, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a building on the corner of 80 by 103 feet 2 inches, 45 feet of which said building is six stories high and 35 feet two stories high. The buildings are of brick, built in the most substantial manner, with 24-inch walls to second story, 20 inches to fourth story, and 16 inches to top, all laid in cement, very heavily timbered and braced. A steam engine of 125-horse power, (fire-proof boiler-room,) with shafting and belting complete, will be sold with the premises. The building is well adapted for chemical works, flouring mill or any manufacturing business requiring light and room. There is also on the premises a good brick stable. The buildings are all new, and for strength, convenience and advantages of light not excelled by any establishment in the City. The property is near the river, and the basin at the foot of the street is the safest for large vessels of any in the City. Persons wishing to examine the premises can obtain permits to do so at the office of the auctioneers, where maps can be had.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ATLANTIC DOCK STORES.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two four-story granite stores and lots, known as Nos. 41 and 41 Commercial Wharf, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. The stores are each 38 ft. 4 in. in width by 18 ft. in depth; well and substantially built; in good order, and of great storage capacity.

Maps at office of Auctioneers.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

LARGE BRICK HOUSE.

AND SIX LOTS OF GROUND, ON EMORY-ST., BERGEN.

Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, April 4, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the large three-story and basement brick house, situated on Emory-st., Bergen, opposite the Presbyterian Church, running through to Brinkerhoff-st., 75 ft. front on each street, by about 240 ft. deep. The house is first class, and contains 13 rooms, cellar, pantries, closets, &c. Easy of access by horse-cars every 15 minutes during the day and evening, from Jersey City Ferry, half block from this property. Choice fruit on the premises. Terms made known on day of sale. For full particulars, and permits to see the property, apply to the auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 3, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

432 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.

3,400 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo brig *Palestina*, from Palermo.

REMSEN ESTATE.

The maps of the lots on Grand Boulevard, (estate of Henry Remsen, deceased,) to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 9, 1868, are now ready at our office. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 3 AND 4, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, much of it as good as new; six rosewood pianos, four rosewood parlor suites, pier glasses, with chamber and dining-room furniture in great variety.

THE SALE WILL BE CONTINUED ON SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will commence with a LARGE AND EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, &c., which, with the furniture for Saturday's sale, will be arranged in our rooms in Adams-st., owing to the want of room in our regular salesrooms.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SULLIVAN-ST., near Spring-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SULLIVAN-ST.—The valuable extra size plot of ground on the rear of No. 82 Sullivan-st., with buildings, which consist of large three-story brick building, 21.9x16.6 feet; two-story brick stable, 11.9x25 feet; two-story frame building; also shed, 41x58 feet. The above is suitable for lard factory, pork-packing establishment, brewery or malt-house.

For maps showing size, apply to the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES of Five Points House of Industry, Nos. 156, 158 and 160 Leonard-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, April 7, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

LEONARD-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the three-story brick buildings, on the south side of Leonard-st., between Centre and Baxter sts., and known as Nos. 156, 158 and 160, being together 61 feet 2 inches front, about 63 feet rear by about 74 feet in depth. One-half may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE AND DESIRABLE SALE THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, the entire contents of a large four-story house: carpets and oil-cloths, four French-plate pier mirrors, grand rosewood piano, four richly-carved black walnut bedsteads and dressing bureaus to match, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, parlor suites in brocatel, elegant carved large black walnut sideboard and extension table; 24 carved black walnut dining chairs, silver-plated dinner set, decorated French dinner set, cottage suites, and about 10 loads of plain furniture; 30 or 40 carpets, 20 rolls of oil-cloth, &c. Catalogues at sale.

N. B.—F. C. will give his personal attention to sales the coming season, as has been his custom for the last twenty years; store No. 724 Broadway.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., valuable property at Woodside, L. I., on line of Long Island Railroad, three miles from Hunter's Point, in seven parcels, with five handsome new dwellings with lands attached. The above property can be treated for at private sale at any time previous to 15th April.

Maps, diagrams and further particulars at office of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 74 Pierrepont-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, handsome furniture, by T. BROOKS & CO.: Rosewood parlor suites, pier and oval mirrors, lace curtains, shades, two walnut library book-cases, library centre tables, walnut and mahogany marble-top chamber sets; hair and spring mattresses, bedding, lounges, chairs, China dinner and tea sets, glassware, kitchen utensils, English, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; also a large iron parlor safe.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL location on the Hudson. A farm of 5½ acres at auction, April 7, 1868, at 10 A. M., on the premises, two miles north of the village of Sing Sing, on road leading to Croton Lake. It commands a full view of the Hudson from Stony Point to Yonkers, (30 miles.) Fruit in great variety and abundance. For particulars inquire of A. J. HORTON, No. 71 Warren-st., or Dr. HORTON, 5th-st., Morrisania.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE, APRIL 7, AT NOON, at No. 111 Broadway, of two desirable lots on southwest corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., with the brick stores and hotel thereon, known as the Worden House.

D. HAWLEY, Referee.

CHARLES B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the Salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of superior parlor, chamber, dining-room and library suites; carpets, china, crockery and glassware, cutlery, &c. Sale peremptory.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A large parcel of property for sale in Broadway, below Wall-st.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A new five-story marble building, 50x100, in Walker-st. Rented for $25,000. Price $180,000.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A fine Broadway store; well rented.

ALSO, TO LEASE,

A Broadway lot, 30x98, fifty feet south of Howard-st., east side; to lease for twenty-one years at $10,000 ground rent.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A fifty-feet front corner house, in 5th-av., below 14th-st.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A first-class, full-size house and lot, with extra lot and stable, in 5th-av., below 14th-st.—$125,000.

All desirable investments.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PARCEL OF IMPROVED property with two fronts on William and Pine sts.; well rented; a desirable investment. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE LARGE STORES, Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58, and 60 Broadway, running through to New-st., formerly bonded warehouses; the property has a front of about 125 feet on Broadway, about 130 feet on New-st., and about 135 feet on Exchange-place; buildings of the most substantial character; price $700,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE ON 109TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs., those new first-class brick houses; heaters, tubs, water-closets, marble mantles, gas and gas fixtures, French roofs, high stoops. Price $10,000; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A FOUR-story brown-stone house; thoroughly well built and suitable for a large family. Also corner house, with stable attached. Apply on the premises, Lexington-av., corner of 43d-st.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, OR to let, furnished, the three-story high-stoop house, No. 95 (old number) 8th-st., near University-place, 22 feet wide; price $28,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT, EXTRA-WIDE, four-story house, No. 15 West 20th-st.; well built, spacious, and in good order. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PRETTY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in perfect order, and in best neighborhood in Yorkville, $15,000; or with extra lot and stable, $18,000. Apply on the premises, No. 225 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.

FOR SALE—A COSY, CONVENIENT THREE-story brick house, in nice order, with all improvements. Can be seen between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 313 East 20th-st.

A 3-STORY H. S. BRICK HOUSE, 17x45; all improvements, thorough order, $14,500; easy terms; possession. Apply on premises, No. 226 47th-st., 150 feet west of Broadway, from 10 to 3 P. M.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house; thorough order; every improvement; 13 rooms; $13,500; terms to suit; possession. Apply on premises, No. 58 East 41st-st., near Madison-av.

A CONVENIENTLY LOCATED FIRST-CLASS brown-stone and high-basement house on east 12th-st., for sale. Inquire of SAM'L CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

I WILL SELL ON EASY TERMS FOUR lots, 25x100, south side 45th-st., 225 feet east 5th-av. A. W. PIKE, No. 55 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO houses, three-story, high stoop, basement, sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick, on Tompkins-av.; vestibule door, marble mantels from basement to third story, heater, Boston range, stationary wash-tubs, hot and cold water, bath-room, two water-closets, gas fixtures new and in order, ready for immediate possession; near two lines of cars; the railroad from the ferry to Prospect Park will pass the door. Will exchange for a farm within twenty miles of New-York. Address B. M. A., Brooklyn Post-office, with full particulars.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—IN THE BEST location in the city, a first-class three-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, with brown-stone basement, and containing all modern improvements. Lot, 25 by 100; house, 25 by 47. Apply on the premises, No. 259 State-st., or No. 19 Maiden-lane, New-York, to JOHN G. BOLEN. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET—LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 16 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x133; No. 74 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or Wyckoff & Little, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.—Also some choice lots in 18th Ward for sale. Apply after 3 P. M., to E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling-green.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A LARGE FIRST-class brown-stone house, between Pierrepont and Clark sts.; $19,000; terms easy.

W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT—THREE-STORY brick house, No. 23 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys, No. 62 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, MODERN improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention, with regular and experienced medical care, may be secured by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, in a small private family. Address Box No. 17, Station G., New-York.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED apartments, on second floor, to let to a gentleman, without board, by the year; consisting of parlor, sleeping-room, dressing-room, bath, &c.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, NEWLY furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board. No. 263 4th-av., second house below Calvary Church.

PARTIES CAN ENGAGE FIRST-CLASS board with a private family owning a healthy, shady place in Westchester County; stabling for horses. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACcommodate from four to eight with furnished rooms and first-class board; reference required. Address M. C. M., Box No. 202 Post-office.

PARLOR FLOOR—ALSO FIRST, SECOND and third story front rooms, singly or in suites, to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has a nicely-furnished back parlor on first floor to let, without board; neighborhood good; terms moderate.

PARLOR FLOOR, ALSO FIRST, SECOND, and third story front rooms, singly or in suites, to let without board, at No. 15 University-place. References required and given.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTRY board can be obtained by calling at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st. Parties having superior accommodations should register immediately.

A SUITE OF SECOND-STORY ROOMS, elegantly furnished, to let, with or without board or private table. Call at No. 13 Washington-place, five doors from New-York Hotel. No moving in May.

TWO FINE SUITES OF ROOMS—FURnished or unfurnished, with board, may be had at No. 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

NO. 147 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a front room with alcove; hot and cold water; excellent closet room; family small.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY—FURNISHED rooms to let, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with or without board, near 28th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board, below Spring st., in a private Christian family. Address GEORGE BUHSEN, No. 37 Warren-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR separate, by the year, to gentlemen in a first-class house; private family; best of reference required. No. 112 East 17th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR gentlemen, with or without board, can be secured by applying at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor front, with first-class board, in Madison-square. Address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

JEROME HOUSE, NO. 1,144 BROADWAY, BEtween 26th and 27th sts.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without board.

TO LET—TWELVE ROOMS, FULLY FURNISHed, No. 206 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.; rent $200; possession immediate.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FURNISHED rooms at No. 20 West 15th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM OR ROOMS WANTED—UNFURnished; suitable for house-keeping, by a small family. Address, stating full particulars, E. box 179, *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small frame house; $1,000 will be paid down, the balance on bond and mortgage. Address, stating full particulars, W., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A private family, situated above 14th-st.; brown stone and high stoop preferred. Will pay $350 to $400. Address ALFRED, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

SOUTHERN.

WILLIAM SOUTHERN, formerly of Liverpool, England.—William Southern, cabinet-maker, left Liverpool for the United States in 1849, and went to reside in New-Jersey, and removed thence to Yonkers, and from thence to Cohoes, Albany County, and was last heard of about twelve years ago. If living, by communicating with the undersigned he will hear of something to his advantage; if dead, a reward will be given for proof of his death.

[To be copied into the Albany papers.]

DUKE & GOFFEY, Solicitors, No. 15 Ford-st., Liverpool, England.

STRAYED FROM HIS HOME IN BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., March 18, LAWRENCE PALMER, during a fit of insanity. He is 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, eyes brown with slight film over one; hair black, straight and cut short, complexion florid, beard black, is round-shouldered, and had on a knit jacket and Kentucky jean pants, and a black cloth overcoat with velvet collar. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, CHARLES PALMER, Bedford Station, N. Y.

NATHANIEL EVELEIGH, FORMERLY Captain and owner of ship *S. Nicholas*, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at the British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

MONTCLAIR, NEW-JERSEY.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE—10 rooms; bath, range, stationary-tubs, furnace, &c.; will be SOLD, furnished or unfurnished.

BARN, with accommodations for three horses and two carriages; hennery.

THREE ACRES tastefully laid out with fine evergreens and fruit-bearing apple, pear and cherry trees; asparagus and strawberry beds, grapes, &c., &c. Apply to S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.

Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.

Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.

Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.

Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.

The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—OR EXchange for a desirable City residence, on the bank of the Hudson, one hour from the City of New-York, a modern and elegant residence, containing spacious rooms, dressing-rooms, closets, &c., and water-works complete, stable, carriage-house, lodge, and other outbuildings, with 8 acres in lawn, pasture, garden, and fruit grounds; located on high ground, commanding almost unlimited views, both up and down river and inland; price $35,000. For further particulars, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ON THE HUDSON—30 MILES FROM NEW-York, an elegant place of three acres. Italian villa style of architecture, built in the most substantial manner, and tastefully decorated throughout; contains every modern convenience; situated 250 feet above the water level, and commanding one of the noblest views on the river; gardeners' house, conservatory, carriage-house and stable; grounds laid out in the most artistic manner, and handsomely planted with fruit, shade and ornamental trees; will be sold furnished if desired. Photograph and terms with A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THE country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1¼ miles from the depot; there are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house with all modern improvements, farmhouse, barns, grapehouse, greenhouse and icehouse (filled) with all other necessary outbuildings; the buildings and grounds are in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farmhouse on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HUNTER'S ISLAND, containing 200 acres of land in fine order, with the splendid stone mansion, 100 feet front, handsomely furnished; also the necessary outbuildings, including grapery, hot houses, &c., requisite for a gentleman's residence, and having a view of the Sound and country for 20 miles around; connected by a causeway of 400 feet from the Pelham Road, situate 16 miles from the City Hall. For terms apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT ON Long Island for sale. A farm containing 20 acres of choice ground in one tract, all under good cultivation, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; the house, barn and out buildings are modern in style, built of first quality of materials and thoroughly painted, situated in a village distant ¾ of a mile from Long Island Sound, on high ground, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound for many miles north, east and west; location healthy; soil well adapted to growth of fruits, vegetables and flowers. For further information and terms, address CALEB H. KING, Miller's Place, L. I.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET OR FOR SALE, beautifully situated at North Belleville, near Boiling Spring and Rutherford Park, N. J.—An Italian villa, partly furnished, containing 18 rooms, 40 acres, with necessary outbuildings, sloping lawn and water front; rent $1,800. Also, a beautiful place of ten acres, with cottage, 12 rooms, fruit, shrubbery and fine old forest-trees, private water front, with good bathing, boating and fishing; communication with Wall-st. within an hour; rent $900. Apply at the St. Denis Hotel, Room No. 44, between 9 and 11 A. M., or 7 and 9 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—A large frame mansion house, formerly occupied by the subscriber, 40x60, with modern improvements; a good garden, coach-house and stable, and about twelve acres of land, suitable for a large family; situated near West Farms, on the Westchester road, 10 miles from the City; location perfectly healthy; rent $1,000 per annum. Inquire of WILLIAM WATSON, Nos. 172 and 174 Church-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MADISON, N. J., a cottage, pleasantly situated, having six rooms on the first floor and five on the second, with about three-fourths of an acre, a good garden, well fruited, with a great variety of choice trees, grapevines and shrubbery; a small greenhouse; icehouse filled; within 10 minutes' walk of the depot. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.

A FARM OF 30 ACRES IN SPRING VALLEY, Rockland County, N. Y., 32 miles from the City, for sale, or exchange for improved City property; good, comfortable house, well furnished; new barn and all necessary outbuildings; together with cow, horses, carriages, &c. For further particulars inquire of JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

AT MADISON, N. J.—FOR SALE, A VERY desirable house, containing 13 rooms, with two or more acres of land, built in the best manner, with marble mantels and all the modern improvements; the situation (1½ miles from depot) and views are unsurpassed. Apply to H. M. TREDWELL, 29 Cortlandt-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT MONTCLAIR—2½-STORY COTTAGE; completely furnished; one acre; barn, horse, wagon, &c.; five minutes from cars; will be sold at a bargain. Houses from $5,000 to $15,000. Also farms and building sites. S. W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61, Box No. 2,823 Post-office, New-York.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—THREE NEW DWELlings for sale at Morrisania; gas and water; price, $5,500, $9,000 and $14,000 each; 70 per cent. on mortgage; high ground, three minutes from horse and eight from steam cars. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—RAILROAD TWELVE miles; attractive cottage, eleven rooms in good order; water in house, very convenient; 1¾ acres near depot; carriage-house and barn; trees and fruit abundant; $8,500. Apply in bookstore, No. 116 Nassau-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FINE cottage-house, two minutes from depot, containing 12 rooms, bath, range, hot and cold water, gas pipes, &c. Inquire of S. LANE, Jr., No. 205 Canal-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Elizabeth, N. J., a large modern house with sixteen rooms; milk and bath rooms, laundry, barn, hennery, fruit-orchard; twelve acres beautifully laid out.

RICHARD C. EDWARDS, No. 78 Cedar-st.

AT GARRISONS—OPPOSITE WEST POINT—For sale, a beautifully situated house and five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Inquire of CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway, or of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, at Garrisons.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COSTLY AND elegant places on Staten Island; mansion large; outbuildings numerous; fruit abundant and in variety and perfection; 40 acres. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn property, a farm of 105 acres in Fulton County, State of New-York. Inquire at No. 16 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, N. J., A HOUSE and barn, with a plot of ground equal to ten full-size city lots; price $3,000. Inquire of GEORGE H. TAYLOR, No. 312 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR DELAWARE WATER GAP, Monroe County, Penn., a farm containing 156 acres, mostly improved; would exchange for property in New-York or vicinity. M. H. DECKER, 79 and 81 Worth-st.

ON THE HUDSON—SOME VERY DESIRABLE country seats, farms, building sites and village residences, with elegant river views, for sale by

A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—CASH. For particulars inquire of WM. B. BORROWS, Everett House, GEO. H. KITCHEN, No. 591 Broadway, or R. PYATT, No. 113 Broad-st.

AT RAHWAY, ONE HOUR BY RAIL, a snug cottage house, large lot, convenient to depot, fine garden; only $2,500. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONE BEAUTIfully located on the Hudson, one at Plainfield, for sale. Apply to E. G. SHEPPARD, No. 2 Bowling-green.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK or Brooklyn, in exchange for a general stock of dry-goods. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., cor Forsyth.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OWNING an elegant furnished villa on the east bank of the Hudson, within an hour of New-York, would accommodate a small family for the Summer, from May to November, who desire all the comforts of a home without its cares, and who would be disposed to pay liberally for the same; none other need apply; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, giving real name and residence, and of whom family consist, HUDSON, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A family of seven adults, for four or five months from the 1st of May, in a pleasant, accessible location, a convenient walking distance from depot and churches, within an hour and a half from the City: three large rooms and one small room will be required. Address, with full particulars and terms per week, Box No. 1,797 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT SUMMIT, NEW-Jersey, one hour from New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad.

Call on or address MRS. H. STOUGHTON.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD BOARD AND good rooms from 1st of May; five minutes' walk from boat landing and three from depot. Call on or address ROBERT J. STEVENSON, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD WANTED—COUNTRY AND CITY, for gentlemen and families. Address BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 737 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF four, near salt water. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,280 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—BERGEN, N. J.—LARGE, HANDSOME house, corner Palisade and Bergen avs.; 23 rooms, hot and cold water and gas, hot-air furnace in cellar; eight lots of ground; plenty of fruit; the best location on the hill, 30 minutes from Jersey City ferry by Hudson City horse-cars, which pass the door every ten minutes. Apply to GEORGE MORROW, on the premises, or to R. O. MARTIN, No. 26 Water-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 140 East 14th-st., near the Academy of Music. The house will be put in good condition; to a responsible tenant, who will take good care of the premises, the rent will be $3,500. For permits to see apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT IRVINGTON, ON the Hudson, a desirable dwelling, with stable, near steamboat landing and depot; will be rented for six months for $300 per month, or for a longer time at a less rate. Address F. D., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Orange Mountain, 1½ miles from depot; contains twelve rooms, with stable, garden, &c. Inquire of E. BONNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

TO LET,

THE SPACIOUS AND WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS IN THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S MARBLE BUILDING,

Corner of Hudson, Jay and Staple sts.

Four floors 10?x100.

Will be let to one or two parties.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—IN NEW-Providence, four miles from Summit Depot, N. J., on Morris and Essex Railroad, the entire Farm of one hundred acres, known as the "Prescott Place," will be let for seven months from April 1. Pleasantly situated on the upper Passaic; well adapted to a large family; has 22 acres wood-land; the house and outbuildings are all painted, one of which has a cupola and bell; the soil is excellent, and can be cultivated on shares at halves; great variety of fruits, apples, pears, cherries, &c.; also an extensive peach-orchard, second year bearing; a sulphur mineral spring on the farm, and a well of water unsurpassed; railroad time one hour from City to Summit, connecting with the mail-stage which passes through the farm; rent $700. Apply to PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st., for railroad tickets, &c.

N. B.—Loads of furniture leaving the City in the morning reach the farm at sundown, distance over the road 25 miles.

PREMISES OVER THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, 24x76 feet, fitted up in the French style; first floor consisting of parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, kitchen, two large closets, bathroom, water-closet, range with hot and cold water, wash-tubs and pantries in kitchen; second story, precisely like the first; third story fitted with six sleeping rooms, large and airy; a separate furnace for the apartments, with bins in the cellar for coal and wood; will rent to one tenant who can take in another family; possession on the 1st of May; rent $2,000. Can be seen between 12 and 4 o'clock.

A RARE CHANCE AT NEWARK, N. J.—Market-st. property to let July 1.—The property known as No. 57 Market-st. will be thoroughly repaired, enlarged by brick extension, made attractive and ready for tenants at time stated: there will be one large or two medium width stores, and two basements sixty feet deep; fine offices (plate glass fronts) in the main building; the last to let singly or in suits; first-class and prompt-paying tenants wanted. Inquire of H. M. DOUGHERTY, No. 178 Broad-st.

N. B.—Cannot be let for saloons.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—AT Fordham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds; large and commodious house, with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham Depot on Harlem Railroad, and quarter of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, partially furnished, to let or for sale; 36 acres of land, beautiful, with walks and drives: an abundance of fruit, a good garden, and every convenience for a moderate-sized family; adjoining the Roosevelt and Stuyvesant residences, 2½ miles north of Poughkeepsie. Apply to JAMES SMILLIE, No. 1 Wall-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

ON THE HUDSON—TO LET—A FURNISHED country house, beautifully situated on a gentleman's place of over thirty acres; fine grounds and shrubbery; river front; about one hour by rail from New-York, and within one mile of station; good stabling, carriage-house, harness room, hay, vegetables, milk, and ice included in the rent. Address Box No. 802 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—AT BARRYTOWN STATION, ON THE Hudson, the large mansion of the late Robert Swift Livingston, known as Almont, with stable, coach and other outhouses; surrounded by a very extensive lawn, and affording one of the finest and most extended views on the river. Apply to EDWARD SCHELL, No. 644 Broadway, New-York City.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house and stable and three acres of pasture, in the town of Yonkers, 1¼ miles from Williamsbridge and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Rent $200 per month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—RENT $1,200, LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, 42x40, on the hill back of Hunter's Point, one mile and a half from 34th-st. and James-st. ferries; handsomely situated; fine view; about two acres of land; stable, carriage-house, icehouse, filled; lately occupied by Peter Huist, Esq. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st. and within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 7 East Baltic-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ELIZAbeth, N. J.—A well-furnished house, with two acres of ground, good barn and outhouses, with the use of horse, carriage and man. Apply to MULFORD & CRANE, No. 211 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

TO LET—NEAR FORT WASHINGTON, ON THE banks of the Hudson, a well-furnished house, with garden, brick stable, fine shade trees, and in every respect desirable; gas and water throughout house and grounds; rent, $350 per month. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN HICKORY-ST., BROOKLYN, third door from Broadway, a very desirable house and two lots of ground; contains nine rooms and cellar; convenient to three lines of cars. Apply on the premises or of JAMES GRADY, No. 210 South-st., New-York.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A FURNISHed house containing 22 rooms, with 8 or 10 acres of land, and stable to accommodate ten horses; within ten minutes' ride of railroad station, and commanding a beautiful view of the river. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—IN MORRISANIA, A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with stable and garden; 100 x100; horse cars connecting with 3d-av. railroad, and Harlem steamers pass the door, and a depot of Harlem Railroad is within five minutes walk. Address A. Z., Box No. 1,618 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—30 MINUTES BY HUDSON RIVER Railroad and 5 minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all modern improvements; carriage-house and stable, and 1½ acres of ground, finely situated. Apply at office of Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON TODT Hill, Staten Island, fully furnished; a well-furnished house at Inwood on the Hudson; three-story brown-stone house on 25th-st.; four-story house on 22d-st., near 8th-av., and others. VANZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house in good order; all modern improvements; not far from the Park. Inquire on the premises, No. 348 East 57th-st., or of SAMUEL SNEDEN, No. 85 South-st. Rent $200 per month.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT FORDHAM, N. Y., on high ground, near the Jerome Park, mansion with 12 rooms, stable, coach-house, &c., with 10 acres of ground; rent to a private family, $2,750 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A DESIRABLE place of thirteen acres; large house, stables, carriage-house, &c.; garden with all varieties of fruit; convenient to railroad depot; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., VIA NORTHern Railroad, near depot, good house, containing ten rooms, with large garden and stable. Apply to C. D. VAN WAGENEN, No. 27 Water-st., or J. DEMOTT, Englewood. Rent $600.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; modern improvements and in good order; suitable for business; in East 4th-st., 100 feet from Broadway; rent $3,250. Apply for permits to JOS. F. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING—FURNISHED COTtage and garden; ten rooms; beautifully shaded; ten minutes' walk on flagging, from depot; rent, $600. Inquire (near cottage) of WM. SMART, Flushing, or P. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

TO LET CHEAP—A THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house. Also, two or three stalls with carriage room, let together or separately, in East 35th-st. Inquire of W. E. WARING, No. 311 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS THE large house No. 3 Washington-square, north; 28x98, lot 164 ft.; stable on the rear lot; in thorough order. For permits inquire of WILLIAM H. LEE, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 318 West 22d-st.; with pier-mantel, mirrors and curtain cornices; frescoed throughout, and will be put in complete order; rent $2,750. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, one of the most desirable residences on Todt Hill, Staten Island, with all the appurtenances of a gentleman's home; magnificent ocean view; fine shade trees, &c.; rent $2,000. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED country residence or farm at White Plains, Westchester County; 42 acres; house, 8 rooms; outbuildings good; situation desirable; rent, $1,200 per annum. Address Box No. 2,237 Post-office.

TO LET FURNISHED—A COUNTRY PLACE with large mansion and 30 acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, FOR THE season or a term of years, a country seat, furnished; large house and outbuildings; excellent garden; one hour and a quarter from the City. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, AT FLUSHING, L. I., a furnished house, modern improvements, two acres ground, stable, carriage-house; fruit and shade trees; five minutes from depot. Apply to ROBERT S. BOWNE & CO., No. 7 Burling-slip.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A COTTAGE, containing eleven rooms; beautifully situated; barn and three acres of land, with fruit and shade trees. Apply at No. 65 Pine-st., front office, up stairs.

TO LET—PARTIALLY OR UNFURNISHED, an extra large house in Clinton-place (8th-st.), near the 5th-av. For permits apply to R. AMERMAN, No. 840 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the four-story brown-stone front house, No. 57 East 10th-st., near Broadway. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN NEWTOWN, L. I., ten rooms, water in kitchen, water-closet, &c.; fifty minutes from James-slip; three minutes' walk from depot; rent, $450. Inquire at Newtown Depot.

TO LET CHEAP—NO. 321 EAST 41ST-ST., near 2d-av.; a splendid prospect of the river; stone front, high basement; all improvements. Apply on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock this day.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 346 West 33d-st.; house in first-rate condition; very convenient; rent $1,650. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT RED BANK, N. J., TWO COTtages with gardens, on West-st., near Railroad depot; rent $400 and $250 per annum. Inquire of S. J. RODGERS, Agent, Front-st.

TO LET—NO. 30 EAST 25TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-av., a very desirable brown-stone house in perfect order; rent $2,600. VAN ZANDT BROS., 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE No. 82 3d-st.; hot and cold water; four rooms; possession immediately.

TO LET—A FULLY FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Fordham, within half a mile of railroad and steamboat. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE……Roussan……SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT……Bocande……SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS…Surmont…SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE……Duchesne…SATURDAY, May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 4, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)……WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN……WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA……WEDNESDAY, April 29

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON……SATURDAY, April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP……SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS……SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (Via Halifax)……MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON……SATURDAY, April 25

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves……WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves……WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves……SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves……WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves……WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves……WEDNESDAY, May 6

Chief cabin passage……$130
Second cabin passage……80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage……145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK will leave SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA……April 9
TRIPOLI……April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin……$80 Gold.
Steerage……$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship
VIRGO,
DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1¾ per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroad, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing.
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Freight taken at the lowest rate.
The favorite steamship
EQUATOR,
Capt. SPENCER,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. H. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 4.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 11.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves……SATURDAY, April 4
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves……SATURDAY, April 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 182 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.
APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.

VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND DISPATCH.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers leave New-York for San Francisco on the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th of each month. Steamship HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT……Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY……Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN……Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE……Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES……Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship
UNITED STATES,
Capt. G. L. NORTON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 4,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
CORTES, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.
MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, April 18.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, April 25.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 9.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 16.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 7. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 14.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, SATURDAY, April 4.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 10.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, April 4 at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
MATANZAS will sail on following Saturday.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 2, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, April 3, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, April 7, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Apr. 8, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, April 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, April 10, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Apr. 11, 9:30 A. M.	

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGELY reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY PARTY breaking up housekeeping will hear of an opportunity to dispose of good furniture by addressing THOS. JOHNSON, New-York Post-office.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, TRUNKS, baggage, pianos, or other property; fine and dry separate rooms, any size; goods taken upon elevators. HAEGER, No. 300 4th-st., near 6th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALFRED C. SMITH, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN CALDWELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. DOUGHERTY, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of March, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM BUSSING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, one of the late firms of I. D. Kingsland & Co., W. W. Kingsland & Co., and O. Keese, Jr., & Co., formerly doing business at Keeseville, N. Y., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock, M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM SALISBURY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK MAASS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, N. J., before Mr. Staats L. Morris, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
BENAJAH DEACON,
MARCH 31, 1868. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NATHAN T. MADDEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN OGDEN SMITH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, that, on a petition duly filed in said Court by JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Assignee of said bankrupt's estate, for leave to sell certain personal property belonging to said estate, and to pay in full certain claims for rent and taxes against the same, an order was made on the 30th of March instant directing a hearing of the matters stated in said petition before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register, in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing the sale of said property and payment of said claims, as stated therein.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARDIL B. RAYMOND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Ardil B. Raymond, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
GEORGE P. HOWE, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st., N. Y. mh20-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BAKER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Baker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1868.
mh27-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN N. BILLINGS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John N. Billings, of Jersey City, Hudson County, New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES SAGER, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Sager, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
mh27-law3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. BIGELOW, of Malden, Ulster County, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John A. Bigelow, of Malden, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who was, on the 18th day of November, 1867, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868.
ELIJAH DUBOIS, Assignee,
mh20-law3wF Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 695.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Ward, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
m20-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID WOOD, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David Wood, of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
mh27-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L. STRAW, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles L. Straw, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of March, A. D., 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD WETZEL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard Wetzel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition of the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ap3-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At the City of Newburg, in said district, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of WILLIAM CRIST, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
WALTER C. ANTHONY,
ap3-law3wF* of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN P. LINDSAY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOACHIM M. LOWENTHAL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PETER H. DIAMOND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW BARRICKLO, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. GOSSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EVERETT L. STANLEY, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL COHEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES E. CRASTO, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. MEAD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EPHRIAM MORRIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 2, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS BACH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lewis Bach in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1868.
ap3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER ARCHDEACON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Peter Archdeacon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1868.
ap3-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. KAMPE, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph J. Kampe, of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of Rudolph Gruhu and Dennis Solomon, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868.
D. KUTNER, Assignee, No. 40 Maiden-lane.
SAML. G. ADAMS, Solicitor Petitioning Creditors.
ap3-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. FIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Field, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap3-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. SUYDAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James A. Suydam, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 4th day of February, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap3-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST HAYDTER against RUDOLPH HAYDTER.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, March 10, 1868, in the City Hall, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices, No. 11 Greenwich-av., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 10, 1868.
W. C. CARPENTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh13-law6wF*

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE AND FLUE-boiler of 2½-horse power; also, shafting, belting, &c., &c.; will be sold very low. GEO. L. CUMMINGS, No. 146 Centre-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA
OF THE WAR,
Will be given
At the Hall Nos. 954 and 956 Broadway,
On MONDAY EVENING, April 6,
At 8 P. M.,
COMPRISING

Forty elaborately-finished paintings, drawn with strict topographical and historic accuracy, and exhibiting with EQUAL JUSTICE the skill and bravery of the contending forces in the great struggle; affording a review of the Decisive Battles and incidents of the war, from
FORT SUMTER TO THE SURRENDER,
Graphically delineated and explained
By MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH,
REPRESENTING

Fort Sumter.	Chattanooga.
Attack on the 6th and 8th Mass. in Baltimore.	Lookout Mountain.
1st N. Y. Regt. to the Rescue.	Missionary Ridge.
Night Skirmishing on the Potomac.	Skirmishing in the Wilderness.
Monitor and Merrimac.	Wilderness.
Fort Donelson.	Farragut in the Rigging.
Shiloh.	Rocky-faced Mt.
Murfreesboro.	Kenesaw Mountain.
Jackson.	Hospital Scenes.
Vicksburg.	Sheridan's Ride.
Battle in the Crater.	Siege of Petersburg.
Rioters, City Hall Park.	Edwards' Ferry.
Gettysburg.	Five Forks.
Chickamauga.	Surrender of Lee.
Army of the Cumberland.	Pres. Lincoln in Richmond.
	Returning Regiments.
	Peace.

ADMISSION……FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS……SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Fifth-av. Hotel; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at door, No. 954 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.

On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three,)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.

On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two,)
his
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.

On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.

The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved Seats $2 each.
May be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.
Reserved seats for any of the above readings can be procured at No. 114 Broadway.
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

DICKENS' READINGS.—CENTRE SEATS, second and seventh rows, at No. 94 Warren-st., up stairs.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
NEW SERIES.
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8th, and THURSDAY, 9th April.
SHAKSPEARE AND DICKENS.
DR. MARIGOLD, MRS. GAMP, CHRISTMAS CAROL, OLD WELLER, &c.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Grand orchestra, 100 performers. Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor. The second public rehearsal for the fifth and last concert, FRIDAY, April 3, 1868, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music. Symphony No. 1, in B flat, Schumann. Concerto, for violin, (first movement,) Beethoven. MR. THEO. THOMAS, who has kindly acquiesced with the invitation of the Society. Midsummer Night's Dream, (the whole music,) Mendelssohn. Overture, "Freyschutz," Weber. Extra rehearsal tickets 50 cents.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

FRENCH PAINTINGS.

The collection of S. P. AVERY, now on exhibition at his gallery at No. 82 5th-av., and to be sold at auction on the evenings of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 10 and 11.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:28 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,160 Post-office.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, HAVING been a successful merchant in this City, until a short time past, and having a thorough knowledge of business, would like to form a partnership with a young man of means. Address R. S. T., Box No. 1,573 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER DRUG-store and dwelling No. 76 8th-av., corner of Waverley-place; anti-liquor. Also, apartments in building No. 46 Hudson-st. T. W. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager……WM. WHEATLEY
Curtain rises 7¾. Terminates at 11 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, 1868,
will be presented, for the 78th time, the
WHITE
FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S great Parisienne
BALLET TROUPE.

Perfect Acting,	New Dances,
Superb Scenery,	Delightful Music,
Splendid Effects,	Spirited Marches,
Rich Costumes,	Increased Orchestra,
Full Chorus,	Grand Tableaux.

The piece, pronounced the
BEST AND MOST COSTLY
EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA,
concludes with
THE DESCENT OF THE DRAGON FLY,
A TRANSFORMATION SCENE
OF PLEASING DEVICE,
unapproachable for its
BEAUTY, ENCHANTMENT, FASCINATION,
AND FINISH.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN……Lessee and Director
THE MOST DECIDED SUCCESS EVER KNOWN
IN NEW-YORK!
BATEMAN'S RENOWNED
PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, April 3,
AND
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN OFFENBACH'S
LA BELLE HELENE,
OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS,
produced with a GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE, SUPERB CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
ALL THE ARTISTS
COMBINING TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE WORK,
THE PRODUCTION OF WHICH IS
UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED TO BE
ANOTHER BRILLIANT TRIUMPH:
SCENERY:
ACT I.—THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.
ACT II.—APARTMENTS IN THE QUEEN'S PALACE.
ACT III.—THE SEA SHORE AT NAUPLIA, the Newport of ancient Greece.
Characters by Mlle. TOSTEE and the other artists.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 212 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
With the exception of the Press, the free list must be suspended.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Benefit and last appearance of
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
on which occasion Mr. A. R. PHELPS has kindly volunteered.
SIX DEGREES OF CRIME,
RAISING THE WIND,
ADOPTED CHILD.
Grand matinee on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Farewell benefit of Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD. DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER, JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY and NORA CREINA. Grand Olio.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT……Director
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE MOST DECIDED SUCCESS
known in the Equestrian arena has attended
THE MARVELOUS PERFORMANCES OF
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
which in this City, as
IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE,
has proved
THE MOST UNIQUE NOVELTY
AND THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
ever brought to the notice of the public.
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE RING,
BY THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY.
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.
COMIC EDUCATED MULES.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

THE PICTURES OF FLORENT WILLEMS, Van Hove, Hasenclever, Escosura, Chaves, Guillemin, De Block, Amberg and other favorite artists, are included in TO-NIGHT'S sale at the Leed's Art Gallery, Nos 817 and 819 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st.—For building sewers in Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth-avenue to and through Eleventh-avenue, with branch in Tenth-avenue.

2d.—For building sewers in Seventy fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, with branches in Fourth-avenue.

3d.—For building a sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to and through Fifty-fourth-street to fifty feet east of Seventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st.—Both sides of Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; also, both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-second to Thirty-sixth-street.

2d.—Both sides of Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, from Third to Fourth-avenue; also, the east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-seventh-street.

3d.—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street; also, the north side of Fifty-third-street and both sides of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, from Sixth to Seventh-avenue; also, the north side of Fifty-third-street and both sides of Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 30, 1868. }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.
EDWARD N. SMITH, }
LOUISA P. PETTIT, } Executors.
j3-lw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L.I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
Dated, Sept. 9, 1867.

DRY GOODS

S. CANTRELL,

NO. 813 BROADWAY, between 11th and 12th sts.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
ALSO, FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—
—RIBBONS, VELVETS.—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES.—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES.—
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.
W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICTORIA, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FOURTH WEEK.

A REMARKABLE SUCCESS.
Crowded every night and matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.
G. L. FOX'S SPECTACULAR BALLET PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX……CLOWN
"The next moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and vice versa; while boys grow in five minutes from five years old to twenty, to say nothing of other trifles, including a live donkey and a crying pig. In the midst of all these wonders the ballet occasionally breaks in, like a dash of poetry in a comic oration."
Miles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL, Mons. BAPTISTAN and Mlle. LEAH, LITTLE FAIRY RAVEL, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Begins at 8; closes at 10½. Admission, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c.; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, Balcony Chairs, $1; children, 50c.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager……MR. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
DOORS OPEN 7¼; PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 10 MINUTES BEFORE 8.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 3,
POSITIVELY
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
ROSEDALE,
with its great cast.
In reply to a very great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. Wallack begs to announce that a
ROSEDALE MATINEE
will be given on SATURDAY, April 11, for which
SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.
The performances of the drama of
OLIVER TWIST
will be resumed on MONDAY EVENING, April 6, with its former great cast, including the names of MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, MR. G. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. J. LEONARD, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, and others.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
"JOE."
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
CHANFRAU.
CHANFRAU IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL "JOE" MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—Grand gala night. Benefit of Mr. H. TISSINGTON, Musical Director. Those eminent comedians, Messrs. Mortimer and Leffingwell, having kindly volunteered their valuable services, will appear in two of their great specialties. "Bull in a China shop." Bagshot—Mr. J. K. Mortimer. "Too Much for Good Nature." Romeo Jaffier Jenkins—Mr. M. W. Leffingwell. Matinee Saturday, 2 o'clock. Great bill at night, and last of the season.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY, April 5.
TWENTY-SEVENTH AND LAST
REGULAR SUNDAY CONCERT
Of the season, on which occasion will be presented the following
BRILLIANTLY ATTRACTIVE ENSEMBLE;
The renowned prima donna,
MME. GAZZANIGA, her last appearance;
The world-famed pianist,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER;
The eminent violinist,
Mr. B. LISTEMANN, last appearance;
Mr. G. W. COLBY, piano accompanist,
and THEODORE THOMAS'
FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA.

STEINWAY HALL.—BENEFIT OF SUFFERING FAMILIES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—FRIDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock, Lecture by Miss CLARA BARTON. Subject—*Work and Incidents of Army Life.* Address by Gen. RUSH C. HAWKINS. Recitation by Mr. W. H. POPE, of Wallack's. Mr. G. W. Morgan will preside at the organ. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at music-stores and at the door.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, FROM 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., in the parlors of Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, JEROME THOMPSON'S new picture, "The Old Oaken Bucket," representing the early home of Samuel Woodworth.

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Song of the Letters, 50 cents; "Sword of my Father," 40 cents; "Tell Him," 40 cents; Waltz by Strauss, 40 cents; Sabre Galop, 35 cents; Flute or Violin arrangements, 15 cents. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

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THE GREAT MASTER PIECE OF painting, CARL BECKER'S Carnival Scene in Venice, is in TO-NIGHT'S sale at the Leeds Art Gallery, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

LECTURES.

DR. WILLARD PARKER WILL GIVE THE first of three lectures, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Physiology and the Laws of Health.* Gentlemen only admitted.

AUGUSTE COMTE'S RELIGION OF HUMANITY will be the subject of two lectures by HENRY EDGER, on SUNDAY, April 5, at De Garmo's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free admission.

MUSICAL.

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DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

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IMPEACHMENT.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

by the President, in order to control the disbursements of money in that Department. Now, if it were necessary to have an article charging the President with the appointment of Gen. THOMAS as a means used by him to get control of the public moneys, of course it would be equally necessary to have an article founded on the same line of conduct in regard to Mr. COOPER.

Mr. BINGHAM said—Mr. President, we consider the law to be well settled and accepted everywhere in this country and in England that every independent act on the part of the accused, looking to the subject matter of inquiry, may be given in evidence, and we go no further than that. We undertake to say, on very high and commanding authority, that it is settled that such other and independent acts showing the purpose of the accused to bring about the same general result, although they may be the subject matter of a separate indictment, may nevertheless be given in evidence. If a person is charged with having counterfeit notes in his possession, of a certain denomination, it is competent to show that he was in possession of other counterfeit notes of a different denomination, and the rule of the books is that whatever is competent to prove the general charge is competent to prove the intent. What is the allegation in the eleventh article? That the President, for the purpose of setting aside and defeating this law—

Mr. STANBERY—What law?

Mr. BINGHAM—The Tenure of Office Act. (Resuming.) I undertake to say that, by the existing law, the appropriation made for the support of the Army can only be reached in the Treasury through a requisition drawn by the Secretary of War. Here is an independent act done by the accused for the purpose of aiding this result. How? By appointing an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who, under the law and regulations, is authorized to sign warrants that may be drawn on the Treasury. In other words, by appointing a person to discharge the very duty which would enable him to carry out the design with which we charge him. If the appointment of such an officer throws no light on that subject, of course it has nothing to do with the matter. If it does, of course it has a great deal to do with the matter. If the question stops with the simple inquiry, "who EDMUND COOPER is," of course it throws no light on the subject; but if the testimony discloses such relations to the President, and an appointment under such circumstances as to indicate the intention of Mr. COOPER to coöperate with the President in this general design, I apprehend it throws a great deal of light on the subject. In case of the removal of the head of the Treasury Department then this assistant head of the Treasury would have controlled the whole question. I am free to say that if nothing further be shown than the appointment of Mr. COOPER it will not throw any light on the subject; but I do not so understand the matter.

Mr. BUTLER—In order that there may be a distinct proposition before the Senate, we offer to prove that there being no vacancy in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the President unlawfully appointed his friend and his theretofore Private Secretary, EDMUND COOPER, to that position, as one of the means by which he intended to defeat the Tenure of Office act and the other laws of Congress.

Mr. EVARTS suggested that a date should be inserted.

Mr. BUTLER said he would insert a date satisfactory to himself. He then modified his proposition so as to read: "We offer to prove that after the President determined on the removal of Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War, in spite of the action of the Senate, there being no money in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury," &c.

Mr. EVARTS suggested that that did not indicate the date sufficiently.

Mr. BUTLER—I think, if the learned gentleman will allow me, I will make my offer as I like it myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. EVARTS—Of course; I only ask you to name a date.

Mr. BUTLER repeated the offer.

The Chief Justice asked the Counsel for the President if they desired to be heard in support of the objection.

Mr. EVARTS replied—No; we simply object, it ought not to need any argument.

The Chief Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate whether the testimony ought to be admitted.

Senator SHERMAN requested the Managers to read the particular clauses of the 8th and 11th articles, to prove which the testimony is offered.

Mr. BUTLER replied by reading that part of the 8th article which charges the President with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of money appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War; and also by reading that part of the 11th article which charge the President with unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of an act entitled, "An Act making appropriations for the support of the army." He also read that part of the eleventh article which charges the President with unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent EDWARD M. STANTON from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension theretofore made. He said that in that connection the Managers claimed that the appointment of Mr. COOPER was part of the machinery to carry out the designs of the President. The question was, he said, whether Mr. MCCULLOCH would answer to the requisitions of Gen. THOMAS, or any body else who the President might put in the office of the Secretary of War, if STANTON should hold out. It was clear that the President knew he would not do so, therefore the President's design was to get somebody in the Treasury who would sign warrants on the requisition of Gen. THOMAS. In this way the President would have got the whole army and Treasury of the United States in his control, and it was with that intent that he made the appointment of COOPER.

Senator JOHNSON put the following question to the Managers in writing: The Managers are requested to say whether they propose to show that COOPER was appointed by the President in November, 1867, as a means to obtain the unlawful possession of the public money other than by the appointment itself?

Mr. BUTLER—We certainly do. We propose to show that he appointed him, and that thereupon COOPER went into the exercise of the duties of the office before his appointment could by any possibility be legal. We hope and believe that we show that he has been controlling other public moneys since.

Senator HENDERSON requested that the testimony of witness in reference to the mode and manner of obtaining money on requisitions of the Secretary of War should be read.

The Chief Justice remarked that the witness might be asked to repeat his statement.

Senator HENDERSON said that his object was to know whether money could be obtained on the signature of the Assistant Secretary instead of the Secretary.

Mr. BUTLER proceeded to examine the witness on that point.

Q.—State whether the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury can sign warrants for the payment of money.

Mr. EVARTS—That is not the question.

Mr. BUTLER to witness—State whether, on the requisition of any Department of the Government, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury can sign warrants on the Treasury for payment of money? Witness—Until the passage of the late statute, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury was present and acting, money could not be drawn from the Treasury on the signature of the Assistant Secretary; an act has been passed within a year allowing the Assistant Secretary to sign warrants for the payment of money into the Treasury, covering in warrants, and warrants for the payment of money on accounts stated, but the practice still continues of honoring all customary warrants by the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury. The warrants are prepared, and the initials of the Assistant Secretary are put upon them, and they are signed by the Secretary of the Treasury when they are presented.

Senator FESSENDEN asked that the law to which witness referred to might be read.

While the Messenger was gone for the statutes the Chief Justice said he would ask the witness whether, before the passage of the act to which he referred, any warrant could be drawn by the Assistant Secretary, unless he was acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary? A.—There could not; no money can be drawn from the Treasury on the signature of the Assistant Secretary, unless when he is acting as Secretary.

Mr. BUTLER—Q.—When the Assistant Secretary acts for the Secretary does he sign all warrants for the payment of money? Witness—A.—When he is acting Secretary of course he signs all warrants for the payment of money.

Senator CAMERON said he desired to ask the witness a question.

The Chief Justice reminded him that the rules required questions by Senators to be reduced to writing.

While Senator CAMERON was writing out his, Mr. BUTLER read the act referred to by Mr. CHANDLER. The act declares that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power by appointment to delegate to one Assistant Secretary to sign in his stead all warrants for the payment of money into the public Treasury, and all warrants for the disbursement of public money certified to be due on acts duly audited and settled, and all warrants signed are to have the same validity as if signed by the Secretary himself.

Mr. EVARTS—What is the date of this law?

Mr. BUTLER—March 2, 1867.

To witness—In case of the removal or absence of the Secretary of the Treasury does the Assistant Secretary perform all the acts of the Secretary? A.—That is the law.

Q.—I was only asking about the practice; is that the practice? A.—I am not certain that it is without an appointment as Acting Secretary, signed by the President.

Senator CAMERON sent up his question in writing, as follows: "Can the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, under law, draw warrants for payment of money by the Treasurer, without the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury?"

Witness—Since the passage of the act I understand that the Assistant Secretary can sign warrants for the payment of money in the cases specified, which is presumed, however, to be with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator CAMERON desired to ask the witness another question without reducing it to writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he could do so if there was no objection.

Senator WILLIAMS objected.

Senator CAMERON said he had merely desired to ask what had been the practice.

The Chief Justice said that the Senator was not in order.

Mr. BUTLER asked the question suggested, whether it has been the practice for the Assistant Secretary to sign warrants? A.—Since the passage of the act in question it has been.

Senator FESSENDEN submitted the following question in writing: "Has it been the practice since the passage of this law for an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to sign warrants unless he was specially appointed and authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury? Has any Assistant Secretary been authorized to sign any warrants unless such as are specified in the act?"

Witness—It has not been the practice of an Assistant Secretary since the passage of the act to sign warrants unless on appointment by the Secretary for that purpose, in accordance with the provision of the act. Immediately on the passage of the act the Secretary authorized one of his Assistant Secretarys to sign warrants of the character described in the act, and they have been customarily signed by that Assistant Secretary in all cases since that time.

Q.—Has any Assistant Secretary been authorized to sign any warrants except such as are specified in the act? A.—No Assistant Secretary has been authorized to sign warrants except such as are specified in that act, unless he is Acting Secretary.

The Chief Justice put the question as to whether the proof proposed by Mr. BUTLER should be admitted. The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 22, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sprague, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Paterson of Tennessee, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, Williams—27.

So the testimony was not permitted to be offered.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES A. TINKER.

CHARLES A. TINKER sworn and examined by Mr. BOUTWELL:

Q.—What is you business? A.—Telegrapher.

Q.—Are you in charge of any office? A.—I am in charge of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city.

Q.—Were you at any time in charge of the Military Telegraph office in the War Department? A.—I was.

Q.—From what time, and to what time? A.—I can hardly tell from what time. I was in charge of it up to Aug. 7, 1867. I think I was in charge of it something like a year. I was connected with the office something like five years.

Q.—While in charge of this office, state whether a dispatch from LEWIS E. PARSONS, of Montgomery, Ala., came to "ANDREW JOHNSON, President," and if so, at what date. A.—I think, while I was in that office, I saw a good many such dispatches.

Q.—What paper have you now in your hand? A.—I have what professes to be the copy of a telegram from LEWIS E. PARSONS, of Montgomery, Ala., addressed "To His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President."

Q.—Do you know whether that telegram came through the office? A.—I recognize this as being the character of a dispatch which was received at the Military Telegraph office.

Q.—Were these duplicates of telegraphs received kept at the Military Telegraph office? A.—What is called a "press copy" is taken of every dispatch before delivered.

Q.—Is a copy taken of every dispatch before sent? A.—Not before being sent; the originals we keep on file at the office.

Q.—State whether at my request you examined these press copies? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you find such a dispatch as I have described among these press copies? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you copy it? A.—I made a copy of it.

Q.—Have you got one on hand? A.—No, I have not; I made a copy of the dispatch and answered the summons of the Managers; I placed the copy in your hands, and I heard you order the clerk to make a copy afterward; the clerk returned with this copy, and you gave me back the copy I had made. This is the copy which the clerk made.

Q.—Have you the original dispatch? A.—I have.

Q.—Produce the original dispatch and copy, both.

Mr. EVARTS—What is meant by the original dispatch?

Witness—I mean that I have the press copy.

Mr. STANBERY to the witness—Did you make that press copy yourself?

Witness—The press copy is made by a clerk.

Mr. EVARTS objected to putting in evidence the copy from the press book.

Mr. BUTLER said he would pass from that for one moment, and would ask the witness this question—Do you recollect whether such a telegram as this passed through the office? A.—I do not remember this dispatch having passed through the office.

Q.—State whether on the same day you have an original dispatch signed ANDREW JOHNSON? A.—I have the dispatch on file.

Q.—Are you so familiar with the signature of ANDREW JOHNSON as to tell whether that is his signature or not? A.—I believe it to be his signature—I am very familiar with it.

Q.—Have you any doubt of it within your own mind? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Is that book which you hold in your hand the record book of the United States Military Telegraph in the Executive office wherein original despatches are put on record? A.—It is the book in which original despatches are filed.

Q.—Do you know whether this despatch to LEWIS E. PARSONS passed through the office? A.—I do know it, from the marks contained; it bears marks as having been sent.

Mr. STANBERY—Let us see the dispatch.

Mr. BUTLER was handing the book to Mr. STANBERY when he suddenly remarked, "I will give you a copy of it." [Laughter.]

He subsequently, however, handed the book to Mr. STANBERY.

Mr. STANBERY inquired what was the object of the proof?

Mr. BUTLER—Do you object to the document whatever is the object of the proof?

Mr. STANBERY—We want to know what it is.

Mr. BUTLER—The question which I ask is, whether you object to the vehicle of proofs.

Mr. STANBERY—Oh, no.

Mr. BUTLER to witness—What is the date of that dispatch?

Witness—Jan. 17, 1867.

Mr. STANBERY to Mr. BUTLER—Now, what is the object of it?

Mr. BUTLER—Not yet, Sir. To the witness—On the same day that this is dated, do you find in the records of the Department a press copy of a dispatch from LEWIS E. PARSONS to which this is an answer? A.—I find the press of a dispatch to which that was an answer.

Q.—Was this telegraph office under the control of the War Department and in the War Department Building? A.—It was.

Q.—The officers were employes of the War Department? A.—They were.

Q.—Were the records kept at that time in the War Department? A.—They were.

Q.—And are those books and papers produced from the War Department? A.—No, Sir; they are not.

Q.—Where do they come from now? A.—They came from the War Department to the telegraph office.

Mr. BUTLER said now he proposed to give in evidence the dispatch of LEWIS C. PARSONS, to which ANDREW JOHNSON made reply, and asked if there was any objection to it as a vehicle of proof, not as to the completeness of the testimony.

Mr. EVARTS said: On that point, in the present case, although we regard the proof of Mr. PARSONS' dispatch as insufficient, yet we will waive any objection of that kind, and the question we now stand upon is as to the competency of the proof. We have had no notice to produce the original dispatch of Mr. PARSONS, but we care nothing about that, and now we inquire on what views and under what article these dispatches, dated prior to the Tenure of Office act, are introduced?

Mr. BUTLER—In order that we may understand whether those papers are admissible in evidence, it becomes necessary, with the leave of the President of the Senate, to read them *de bene esse*.

Mr. CURTIS—We do not object to your reading them *de bene esse*.

Mr. BUTLER thereupon read the despatch, as follows:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President:

Legislature in session. Efforts made to reconsider vote on Constitutional Amendment. Report from Washington says it is probable an enabling act will pass. We do not know what to believe.

LEWIS C. PARSONS, Exchange Hotel.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1867.

Hon. Lewis Parsons, Montgomery, Ala.:

What possible good can be obtained by reconsidering the Constitutional Amendment? I know of none in the present posture of affairs. I do not believe the people of the whole country will sustain any set of individuals in the attempt to change the whole character of our government by enabling acts in this way. I believe on the contrary, that they will eventually uphold all who have patriotism and courage to stand by the Constitution, and who place their confidence in the people. There should be no faltering on the part of those who are honest in the determination to sustain the several coordinate departments of the Government in accordance with its original design.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mr. BUTLER said he did not desire to argue the question as to the admissibility of the evidence, he claimed that it was competent either under the 10th or 11th articles.

Mr. CURTIS—The 10th article set out speeches not telegrams.

Mr. BUTLER—I am reminded by the learned counsel that these are speeches, not telegrams, that the tenth article refers to. I know they are, but with what intent were these speeches made? For what purpose were they made? They were made for the purpose of carrying out the conspiracy against Congress and its lawful acts, and to bring Congress into ridicule and contempt. But now I am on a point where an attempt is made to array the people against the lawful acts of Congress; to destroy the regard and respect of all good people for Congress, and to excite the odium and resentment of all the good people of the United States against Congress and a law which it enacted. The President went through the country in September, 1866, declaring that Congress had no power to do what it was proposing to do. Congress had proposed the Constitutional Amendment to the people of the States, and for the purpose of preventing that Constitutional Amendment being adopted every possible contumely was thrown at Congress, and every possible step taken to prevent the adoption of the amendment. This telegram from the President is one of those steps. We find, while that amendment was being considered in the Southern States, the President of the United States stepping down from his high position and telegraphing to the Legislature of Alabama not to accept the proffered amendment. I do not care to argue the question further.

Mr. EVARTS—If the honorable Managers are right, this amendment is proposed to be relevant and competent only in reference to the crimes charged in the tenth and eleventh articles. Is that your proposition?

Mr. BUTLER—The proposition is that it is relevant to them. I made no proposition as to the rest.

Mr. EVARTS—You did not name any of the others.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not think it necessary.

Mr. EVARTS—Then I shall not think it necessary to consider the others. The article here charges that the President of the United States devised and intended to set aside the rightful authority and power of the Congress of the United States, and devised and intended and attempted to bring into disgrace, ridicule, contempt and reproach the Congress of the United States, and to destroy the respect and regard of all good people of the United States for the legislative power of Congress, and to excite the odium and resentment of all good people against Congress and the laws constitutionally enacted by them. Now, the acts charged to be done by the President with this intent is, first, a speech delivered by him in the Executive Mansion in August, 1866; second, a speech delivered by himself at St. Louis, and in a speech delivered in Cleveland in September, 1866. And the article concludes that by means of these utterances ANDREW JOHNSON brought the high office of President into ridicule, contempt and disgrace, and thereby committed high crimes and misdemeanors. Now, Senators will judge from the reading of the telegram dated July, 1867, whether it in any way supports the principal charge of intent. In article eleven it sets forth that in those speeches he affirmed in substance that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not the Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative authority; but, on the contrary, that it was a Congress of only a portion of the United States, and thereby denying that the legislation of that Congress was valid or obligatory upon him except so far as he thought proper to admit or recognize the same, thereby intending to deny the authority of Congress to pass amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and in further pursuance of that intent, he, in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, did, on the 23d day of February, 1868, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled an act to regulate the Tenure of Office," passed March, 1867, after the date of this dispatch, by attempting to contrive means to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON from executing the office of Secretary of War, and by further contriving to prevent the execution of an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year 1868, passed March 2, 1867; and also for contriving to prevent the execution of an act for the more efficient government of the United States, also referred to in this dispatch.

Mr. EVARTS then read the dispatch to LEWIS C. PARSONS, and continued: There is nothing in this dispatch pertinent to the charge; nothing that tends to the scandal of the Presidential office; nothing that has the slightest relation to defeat the law; nothing that can be claimed to be a proper subject of an allegation of high crimes and misdemeanors on the part of the President; and we say that the testimony, spread over the widest field of inquiry, fails to support any charge, crime, or any intent or any purpose mentioned in this article.

Mr. BOUTWELL, for the Board of Managers, contended that the evidence of the telegraphic dispatch was admissible in support of the charge contained in the eleventh article. If attention be given to the eleventh article it will be seen that it charges that on the 18th of August, 1866, the President in the City of Washington, in a public speech delivered by him, affirmed, in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a Congress authorized by the Constitution to execute legislative power; that it was not a Congress of the United States, but a Congress of only a portion of the States, merely denying that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory on him, except in so far as he might recognize or admit it, thereby denying the right of said Congress to pass articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States." This is the very substance of this telegraphic dispatch. Besides the declaration, which is the basis of the article, is open to us for the introduction of testimony tending to show the acts of the President on this point, "that at the city of Washington he, in disregard of the laws and of the requirements of the Constitution, attempted to prevent the execution of an act entitled an act to regulate the Tenure of Office," and by devising, contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of the act providing for the support of the army, and also to prevent the execution of an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Southern States, and thereby to properly see and understand the nature and extent of the influence of the President in sending this telegram. Here is Mr. PARSONS, known to be the Provisional Governor of Alabama in 1865 and 1866, and possessing immense influence in that part of the country, and who asks the President's opinion on the subject of the reconstruction of the rebel States. He (Gov. PARSONS) says that the Legislature, is in session, and about to take up the question of the Constitutional Amendment; that reports from Washington say that probably an enabling act would be passed relating to the act known as an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, through which these States were to be restored to the Union, and he (PARSONS) asks the opinion of the President as to what he should do. What does the President reply to this? What good can be obtained by reconsidering the Constitutional amendments? I do not believe the people will support any set of individuals. Here is the whole gist of the telegraphic despatch as it applies to the charge in the eleventh article. There we set forth that in September, 1866, the President declared that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a constitutional body, representing the whole Union, and in this dispatch he speaks of Congress in the same way. He says, "I do not believe that the people of the whole country will sustain any set of individuals," thus describing and characterizing the Thirty-ninth Congress as a set of individuals eager in the attempt to change the whole character of our Government by passing enabling acts or otherwise; we say herein we have evidence of the intent of the President to defeat the will of Congress in regard to the enforcement of an act, and that proves the offence charged against him in the 11th article. I am reminded that the Reconstruction act provided for the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment under the Constitution, and coincident as to the right of a State under an enabling act to be restored to the Union.

The dispatches were again read.

Cries of "Question!"

Mr. BUTLER—Let me first call attention to the 5th section of the act of March 2, 1867, known as the Reconstruction act:

> "And when said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14; and when said article shall become part of the Constitution of the United States, the said State shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law, so that the adoption of the amendment is a part of the Reconstruction act.

Cries of "Question!"

Mr. HOWARD—Mr. President: I offer a question.

It was read as follows: What amendment of the Constitution is referred to in Mr. PARSONS' dispatch?

Mr. BUTLER—There was but one at that time before the country; that was known as the 14th article, and is the one I have just read, and which is required to be adopted by every State Legislature before the State can be admitted to representation in Congress.

"Question!" "Question!"

The Chief Justice again stated the question to be whether the evidence offered by the Managers is admissable.

Senator DRAKE called for the yeas and nays.

In seconding the call several Senators held up their hands, but the Chief Justice said: "The Senators will rise."

The call was ordered and resulted:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Haven, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Wilson—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Williams—17.

So the evidence was admitted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved the Court do now adjourn until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. SUMNER—I hope not.

The Chief Justice put the question, and declared it lost. Several Senators called for a division.

Mr. RAMSEY—The question was not understood.

The Chief Justice put the question again, and said the yeas seemed to have it.

Mr. SUMNER asked the yeas and nays, which were called, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Conkling, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson—22.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—On this question the yeas are 22 and the nays are 22. The Chief Justice votes in the affirmative, so the motion is agreed to. [Laughter.]

The Chief Justice then vacated the chair, which was immediately resumed by the President *pro tem.*

Mr. SHERMAN called up his order suspending for the present the order establishing the ticket system.

After some opposition to the order, a motion to adjourn prevailed, and shortly after 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ATTENDANCE AT THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

A leave of absence was granted to several of the members.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that it should be the understanding daily that no business should be done on the return of the House to its chamber, unless the Speaker notified the House in the morning that business would be done in the evening.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that he would move for some badge of honor, a red feather, or something of that sort, to be worn by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, so as to distinguish him in the Senate. [Laughter.]

The House then proceeded in the usual order, to the Senate chamber, to attend to the impeachment trial.

Meeting of the Union Republican General Committee.

A stated meeting of the Union Republican General Committee took place last evening at their rooms, No. 937 Broadway. The Executive Committee held a preliminary meeting and elected Gen. JNO. COCHRAN Chairman and JOHN LOSSING Vice-Chairman for the ensuing year, the Secretaries to the General Committee to act as such for the Executive Committee.

ROBERT L. DARROW took the chair in the absense of Mr. FITHIAN, and the business of the evening was opened by Judge WHITE's offering, in behalf of Judge VAN VORST, a resolution calling on all persons desirous of coöperting with the Union Republican Party to come forward and enroll themselves in the organizations in their respective districts, and authorizing the Executive Committee to see that the enrollment was properly carried out. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER read a long and denunciatory series of resolutions, speaking of BEN. WADE as President, alluding to the Impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, and finally declaring that the Union Republicans would in no shape or manner coöperate or affiliate with the Conservatives, especially "the Twenty-third-street organization." He offered these resolutions as an amendment to Judge WHITE's resolution, which he said he opposed tooth and nail as too conciliatory.

Judge WHITE did not want such an excellent stump speech as Mr. SPENCER had offered in the shape of resolutions, and he was not willing to have such expressions therein contained thrust down his throat. Let him strip them of all balderdash and they do well enough.

Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER was opposed to letting in men who had deceived them once before. He would always be governed by the majority, even though his convictions did not accord with them. He loved his neighbor as himself, but he would not give his neighbor an advantage he did not himself possess. He therefore moved that both papers be referred to the Executive Committee.

Some animated discussion ensued, when Mr. OLIVER withdrew his motion. Mr. ESTERBROOK objected, as he hoped that Judge WHITE's resolution would come back approved, and Mr. SPENCER's pronunciamento go to sleep and never be heard of more. He had not read the Albany *Journal* for some years, yet he thought there was no use now for so much hotshot. You could always catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar.

Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was lost by a vote of 71 to 18.

Judge WHITE then amended his resolution so that the Executive Committee in their supervision of the enrollment be governed by the by-laws of the respective Assembly District organizations, in which form it was unanimously adopted.

SPENCER's exordium and resolutions, refusing to unite with any organization except Union Republicans, were also adopted as additional resolutions by 66 yeas to 18 nays.

The Committee then broke up in seeming good humor.

THE TURF.

The Trotting Season of 1868—Entries for the Fashion Course Purses.

The entries for the purses announced by Mr. J. CHAMBERS, the new proprietor and manager of the Fashion Course, Long Island, to be given for public competition during the coming season, closed last night at the Spingler House, in Union-square. There was a very large gathering of gentlemen identified with the trotting turf in attendance, and the occasion proved an informal reunion of sporting men after the long Winter's recess. There were twenty-three purses announced, and of these the unprecedented number of twenty filled; many of them with large entries.

As the entries for the different purses will be announced as soon as the time and days of trotting are arranged, it is unnecessary to give them in detail at present. We may, however, state, that for the $1,000 purse, mile heats, in harness, there are six entries, comprising the celebrated fast trotters *George Wilkes, Lucy, Gen. Butler, Lady Thorn, Atlanta* and *Stonewall Jackson*. The same horses, with the exception of *Stonewall Jackson*, are entered for the $1,000 purse, mile heats, to wagon. For the two-mile-heat purse of $1,000, in harness, *Gen. Butler, Fearless, Lady Thorn, Ed. Ellis, Atlanta* and *Stonewall Jackson* are entered. The horses entered for the ten-mile race in harness, are *Abdallah Chief, William Whelan* and *Hickory Jack;* for the five-mile race in harness, *Hickory Jack, Ed. Ellis* and *William Whelan*. All the other purses filled numerously, and there is every prospet of the coming trotting season surpassing in interest and importance any of its predecessors. The new manager of the track is a man of rare executive ability, experience and liberality, and he fully intends to make trotting popular by conducting it in an honorable straightforward manner. The privilege of pool-selling was sold last night by public auction, and was purchased by the well-known turfman, Mr. THOS. B. JOHNSON.

THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—This Society, organized in 1818, for the promotion of the Gospel among the seamen in the Port of New-York, celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary last evening at Steinway Hall. Mr. ARTHUR DWYER presided at the organ, and an ode entitled "Fifty Years Ago," composed by Miss FANNY CROSBY, was sung by the choir of the Mariners' Church. From the financial report it appears that during 1867 the receipts amounted $10,541 17, and the disbursements to $16,320 92, showing a deficiency of $5,779 75. An appeal is made for help, without which the Society must cease to exist. Fifty thousand dollars a year could be used by the Society with advantage. Donations of cash and books, newspapers, &c., for the reading-rooms are much needed, and may be sent to Rev. E. D. MURPHY, No. 46 Catharine-street. During the evening addresses were delivered by Rev. CHAS. JONES, J. T. DURYEA, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and others, in which the good already done by the Society was set forth and earnest appeals made for pecuniary assistance.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending 19th March, 1868: Rev. S. H. Hilliard, A. Parton, Mr. Stagg, (artist,) C. T. Adee, G. L. Crowell, F. Crowell, G. W. A. Jenkins, C. H. W. Sibley, New-York; Otis Bigelow, Syracuse; F. H. Smith, C. Donahoe, G. C. Powers, E. C. Moseley, Boston; J. A. Brown, Newburyport; N. S. Shaler and wife, Cambridge; F. O. Day and wife, St. Louis; F. E. Richmond, Providence; L. W. Bancroft, Worcester; F. B. Lord, D. Judkins, Cincinnati; J. J. Corrigan, California; O. P. Burt, Buffalo; Mrs. d'Harmenon, H. Pierce, United States.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, April 2—Evening.

The regular weekly returns of the condition of the Bank of England are officially published this evening. There seems to be a strong outflow of specie, and the amount in vault, as compared with that of last week, shows a deficiency of £334,000 sterling.

LONDON, Thursday, April 2—5 P. M.

Consols close at 93@93⅛ for money, and 93⅜ for account.

American Securities are in better demand and there is a general advance in prices. The following are the closing quotations:

United States Five-twenties.......72⅝@72¾
Erie Railway shares.......48⅞
Illinois Centrals.......90½

FRANKFORT, Thursday, April 2—Evening.

United States Five-twenty bonds close firm at 75½ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, April 2—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes quiet and steady at the opening quotations, viz.:

Middling Uplands on spot.......11¾d.
Middling Orleans.......11⅞d.

There is a brisk speculative demand. The last sales of Cotton to arrive were made at 11¾d. for Middling Uplands. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and steady. Corn, 41s. 3d. ℘ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat 16s. ℘ cental for California White, and 14s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley 5s. 6d. ℘ bushel. Oats 4s. 1d. ℘ bushel. Peas 46s. 6d. ℘ 504 lbs. Flour 37s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. Lard, however, has declined to 61s. ℘ cwt. for American. Beef, 122s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for extra prime Mess. Pork, 80s. ℘ bbl. for Eastern prime Mess. Cheese, 55s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 45s. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Naval Stores are dull. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin 6s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Turpentine 33s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Tallow, 44s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Linseed Oil, £36 ℘ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℘ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℘ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. ℘ ton for their oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Thursday, April 2—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market is steady, and Standard White is quoted at 44 francs ℘ bbl.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 2.

The Sugar market is more active: No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 7⅛@7¼ reals ℘ arroba. Exchange on London 10¾@11¼ ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 2⅛@2¾ ℘ cent. premium; on United States Currency, 29@30 ℘ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 2.

FLOUR dull but easier; Spring Extras, $8 50@$10 50. WHEAT quiet, and declined ½c.@¾c.; No. 1 quoted at $2 04@$2 05½; No. 2, buyers at $1 90; sellers at $1 90½. CORN less active, and declined ¾c.@1c.; No. 1 quoted at 81c.@83½c.; New, 78½c.@79c. OATS dull, with a small business; No. 1 regular, 57¼c.@57½c.; fresh, 59c.@59½c. RYE steady at 59c.@61c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull at $2 35 for No. 2, in store. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $23 75@$24 for Country and City; Dry Salted Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c. LARD nominal at 15¾c.@16c. HAMS—Sweet Pickled, 15c. Prime MESS PORK, $21. LIVE HOGS advanced 10c.@15c. for good to choice; common dull, and declined 20c.@25c., ranging from $8 50@$9 75. CATTLE—Best grades are in good demand; others steady and unchanged, ranging from $5 50@$9 for stock Steers to extra choice Beeves. RECEIPTS to-day—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 2.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7@$8; Extra, $8 25@$9 25; Double Extra, $9 40@$11; Treble Extra, $12@$13 50. WHEAT firmer at $2 60@$2 75 for Red and White Fall, and $2 05@$2 15 for Spring. CORN advancing; sales at 86c.@89c. OATS advancing; sales at 78c. BARLEY dull. RYE dull at $1 60. PORK firm at $25. BACON buoyant; Shoulders, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, packed, 15½c.; Clear Sides, on the spot, 16c.; for future delivery, 16½c. BULK MEATS higher; Loose Shoulders here, 10¼c.; Rib Sides, at Keokuk, 13c.; Clear Sides, Hannibal, 14c. LARD dull at 16c. for Choice tierce, and 16¾c.@17c. for keg. CATTLE higher for Choice; Common to Prime range from $4@$7 gross; Choice and Extra, $7 25@$8 25. MUTTON SHEEP in good demand at $5@$7 50 ℘ head. RECEIPTS to-day—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 9,500 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 1,900 bushels; Rye, 1,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 2.

FLOUR in moderate demand, at $10 75@$11 for Family. WHEAT dull at $2 40@$2 45 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter Red. CORN quiet at 86c. for ear and 88c.@90c. for shelled. OATS firm and scarce at 72c. RYE scarce and demanded at $1 81 for choice. BARLEY firm and unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal at 26c. for Middling. TOBACCO firm; sales 140 hhds. at $5 25@$9 10 for Lugs and $10@$19 25 for Leaf. MESS PORK—Speculative sales of 2,800 bbls. at $25 for City and $24 50@$24 75 for country. BULK MEATS in good demand, with an upward tendency; sales of Clear Rib and Clear Sides at 13¾c.@14½c.; Shoulders held at 10¾c.; the demand was chiefly for Sides. BACON—Sides are scarce; Clear Rib and Clear Sides demanded at 15c.@15½c.; held ½c. higher; Bacon Shoulders held at 11¾c.; not demanded; Hams quiet and unchanged. LARD dull, and offered at 15¾c.; generally held at 16c. Gold, 137⅞, and dull.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 2.

FLOUR dull; sales 500 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10 25. WHEAT very quiet; sales one car Canada at $2 25. CORN dull and lower; sales one car New at $1 05 on the track; 1,710 bushels and one car old at $1 04, in store. OATS quiet; sales two cars Ohio at 75c.@76c., on the track. BARLEY quiet; sales one car inferior State at $2 18, and one car State at $2 25; Canada nominal at $2 30. MESS PORK firm at $25. LARD steady at 16½c. [illegible] quiet; sales at $[illegible] for Illinois Timothy, and $7 40 for medium Clover.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, April 2.

FLOUR is steady; sales 800 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extras. WHEAT quiet but without change in prices. CORN, 1c. lower; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 [illegible]. CORN MEAL, $[illegible] ℘ cwt. MILL FEED lower; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $[illegible]; Middlings, $[illegible] ℘ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 2.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 44¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55½. Gold, 138⅛.

[Advertisement.]

The heads of society are being brought steadily under the influence of KNOX, the hatter, whose Spring fashions, as can be seen at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., present the most recherche Hats that ever delighted the metropolitan beau monde.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Boston	April 4	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	April 4	New-York	London.
Borussia	April 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Europe	April 4	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA.			
Virgo	April 4	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe *via* Portland, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Europe*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

Mails for Ireland *via* Queenstown, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail, for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for the German States *via* Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 12 M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 2.—*In steamship Cuba, from Liverpool*—Chas. Harting, Mrs. Mary Woods, William Crinshaw, Edward Shaw, Samuel Fox, Miss Fox, four children and two servants; Augustus Seaman, Mrs. Jessie Hill and child, Wm. Chittick, Victor Hudon, Miss Grinnell, John Armstrong, Samuel Winchester, James B. Weir, Albert Angell, William Stewart, Robert Stewart, William Fisher, George Cook, William Brown, James Durant, Wm. Durant, James Hunting, George Crow, Mrs. George Crow, Ira Pirrel, Jos. Bottomby, Jas. Clark, George Walker, Hansen, Ormred, Benj. Foster, Alexander Stephens, Alfred Cornube, John Pearson, Miss Ellen Kenny, Mary Ford, Denis Conroy, Otto Unger, Dennis Laprisia, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Edward Fozzam, Thomas Bottomby.

In steamship Charleston, from Charleston—Mr. Groslin and wife, Mrs. Lydecker, W. Conrad, A. D. Simmons, Miss S. Kinnahaw, Mrs. De Lacy, Mrs. C. E. Reede, J. C. Tiedman, Mrs. Flemming and daughter, Hugh Christar, Chas. Christar, Mrs. Moise and child, Mrs. A. L. Gillespie, Dr. Kemp, Mr. Gibson, lady and child; Miss L. Barton, with others in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 41 | Sun sets..... 6 27 | Moon sets.... 3 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 09 | Gov. Island. 4 58 | Hell Gate.... 6 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Barks W. E. Anderson, Drummond, St. Jago, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Laura, (Norw.,) Linnoken, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Smith; Charles Edward, (Br.,) Connauton, Rosario, A. T. Henry.

Brigs Antelope, Rumball, Havana, F. Talbot & Co.; E. A. Carver, Sylvester, Havana, Bryan & Pease.

Schooners Harry & Ned, Greene, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Clara Montgomery, Borden, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Son; Queen of the West, Beatty, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Hebe, Ludlow, Eastport and Calais, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Annie Harris, Harris, Turk's Island and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Maloney, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.; W. R. Thomas, Winsmore, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. De Hart, Low, New-Haven, Miller & Houghton; Alfred Keene, Robinson, Aspinwall, Snow & Burgess; Alice Scranton, Murray, Saybrook.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool March 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 49 passengers to E. Cunard. March 21, off the Skerries, passed steamship Australasian, bound in. 22d, off the Fastnet, passed an Inman steamer bound E. 23d, lat. 51, lon. 12, passed a brig-rigged steamer, bound E., supposed to be the Aleppo. 25th, lat. 48 30, lon. 29, passed an Inman steamer bound E. 26th, lat. 48 28, lon. 29 10, a National Co.'s steamer bound W.; lat. 48, lon. 31, passed the Bremen bark Schiller, bound E.; lat. 47, lon. 35, passed a North German Lloyd steamer bound E. 28th, lat. 44, lon. 44, passed ship Conway, bound E.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah March 28, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Had strong head winds the entire passage. North of Cape Hatteras encountered a terrific gale from N. N. E., which lasted 40 hours with unabated violence; saw a brig hove to with foremast gone.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston March 28, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard. March 28, off Cape Romain, spoke brig John Balies, from Matanzas for Wilmington, N. C.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co. Passed steamship Manhattan entering Charleston March 30. Experienced a tremendous gale from N. E., which lasted 44 hours.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand. Has had northerly gales the entire passage. March 30, 15 miles north of Hatteras, passed steamship El Cid, from Newbern, N. C., for New-York, hove to in a gale from N. W.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Albemarle, Lawrence, City Point and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer A. Winants, Quinn, Delaware Breakwater, having in tow the schr. Matilda Brooks, lately ashore at that place.

Ship White Swallow, (of Boston,) Knowles, Manila Dec. 9, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Passed Anjiers Dec. 20. Cape of Good Hope Feb. 5. When in lat. 15 S., lon. 95 E., experienced a terrific hurricane from S. E., in which lost nearly an entire suit of sails, having been blown from the yards, after being furled with preventative gaskets; sprung rudder-head and did other damage; thence had fine pleasant weather with light winds up to Bermuda; has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy gales from N. W. to N. E.; took a pilot March 29, off Cape May, from boat No. 6. Dec. 22, off Anjiers, spoke an English bark, from Japan for New-York, 31 ds. out. No date, lat. 13 S., lon. 17 W., spoke Hamb. bark Madeira, from Manila for Boston.

Bark Eva, (of Dundee,) Kidd, Shanghae Dec. 18, with teas to Wetmore, Cryder & Co. Passed Anjiers Jan. 1, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 7; crossed the equator March 7, in lon. 30 14. Feb. 9, off Cape of Good Hope, was in co. with Br. ship Yeavering Belle, from Shanghae for New-York. The E. has had N. E. and N. W. gales since crossing the line.

Bark Milly, (Pruss.,) Knouch, Bahia 50 ds., with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. March 21, lat. 32, lon. 70 30, had a gale from N. E. to S. W., in which lost main-topgallantmast, sprung foretopmast, stove bulwarks, split sails, and was hove to for 2 days.

Bark Eliza A. Cochrane, (of Bucksport,) Swazey, Cardenas 19 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, was hove to 3 ds., and was driven 180 miles to S. E.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes 19 ds., with logwood and coffee to Camman & Morrison. Was through the Mona Passage in 3½ ds., and since that time has had continued gales from N. W. to N. E.

Brig Julia, Kean, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, (of Brookhaven,) Culver, Caibarien March 11, via Delaware Breakwater 31st, with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Anchored at the Breakwater March 19, and on the 20th, in a gale from the northward, parted chain and went ashore on Cape Henlopen; was got off by discharging part of the cargo on the 28th, with her bottom and side badly chafed.

Schr. Jachin, (of Belfast,) Harriman, Port-au-Platte Nov. 26, St. Thomas Dec. 21, and 9 ds. from Wilmington, N. C., with mahogany to R. P. Buck & Co. Put into Wilmington, N. C. for repairs, having been dismasted Dec. 31, off Cape Hatteras.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Charleston March 18, via Delaware Breakwater, with lumber to J. E. Lasher. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Sarah H. Merrill, (of Gloucester,) Rowe, Martinique 19 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son. Has had heavy N. W. and N. E. gales most of the passage, and has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales. Sld. the day previous, the schr. Ada Ames, for Cuba and the United States.

Schr. Powow, (of Provincetown,) Henderson, Port Spain, Trinidad, 25 ds., with cocoanuts to order. Has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales, in which lost mainsail.

Schr. D. T. Hill, Brown, with cargo from the wreck of bark Persia, from Cronstadt, ashore at Fire Island.

Schr. Rebecca, Pierce, with cargo from the wreck of steamer Coquette, ashore at Egg Harbor.

Schr. Emily A. Bartle, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Santa Cruz, Cuba, March 8, with sugar to Pedro Sanchez. March 21, lat. 34, lon. 71 10, had a gale from N. E.; was hove to for 3 ds., and was driven 300 miles S. E.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Rappahannock 7 ds., with corn, bound to New-Bedford.

Schr. Pinta, Smith, Apalachicola, via Delaware Breakwater 21 ds., with cotton to master. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Pauquessett, Waples, Alexandria 4 ds., for Providence.

Schr. Herald, Tompkins, Brookhaven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. H. Mailer, Burke, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburgh, Terrell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Robert Mercer, King, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rhoda H. Shannon, Dilk, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Robert J. Smith, Lewis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Graham, Steel, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Brookhaven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. J. L. Alburger, Corson, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. J. A. Crawford, Buckley, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. J. R. Lake, ——, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Bedford.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, Philadelphia, for East Greenwich.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Howes, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to A. K. Henniman.

Schr. Evergreen, Lustee, Philadelphia, for Gloucester.

Schr. Black Diamond, Young, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. W. W. Mercy, Champion, Shippen Point, for Hoboken.

Schr. J. Crawford, Buckley, Philadelphia, for Providence.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—One ship anchored off the Highlands. Wind light W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, for Bremen; Morro Castle, for Havana; Tillie, for Galveston; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Saratoga, for Norfolk; Miami and Nereus, for Boston. Barks Tatay, for Buenos Ayres; Reunion, for Matanzas. Brigs Peri, for Trinidad; Martha, for Neuvitas.

By Telegraph.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 31—Arr. schrs. Clara, Edwards, and Adgers, Elizabethport, for Boston; Edward H. Fowler, Baltimore, for Boston; D. Brittian, Philadelphia, for Boston.

April 1—Arr. schrs. John A. Griffin, Philadelphia, for Boston; Mary Riley, Boston, for Philadelphia, and sailed; Dayspring, New-Bedford, for Chatham, reports had been ashore on Seaconnet Point; also had split mainsail.

Sld. schr. Gen. Grant. Wind light from northward.

Miscellaneous.

The wrecking steamer Relief, with United States officials, went down to the wreck of the steamer Scotland to-day, for the purpose of making a survey.

The schr. Jessie Fickett, from Providence, was struck by a squall while beating down the bay, and lost both jibs.

The brig Harry & Aubrey, at anchor at quarantine, bound to Barbados, was run into by the schr. J. W. Williams, outward bound, carrying away her jibboom and catheads.

Spoken, &c.

Elizabeth Hargrove—Br. ship, from Coquimbo for Liverpool, March 6, lat. 2 S., lon. 32.

Myronus—brig, hence for Cuba, March 24, lat. 36, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, April 2.—The steamship Bienville, Capt Baker, sailed to-day for New-York.

At Aux Cayes, March 13, schr. W. D. Bickford, for Boston, idg.

SPRING CLOTHING.

FREEMAN & BURR

OPEN THE PRESENT SEASON WITH an unusually large stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing of every description, together with an extensive assortment of fine piece goods. Every novelty, both of style and material, will be found in the stock, while the large range of sizes renders perfect fitting almost a certainty. This, however, is guaranteed in both Ready-made and Ordered Garments.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, At the most Reasonable Prices.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, From $6 to $16 the Coat.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK Waterproof, English and American.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, Fine Silk Mixtures and Tricots.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, Cassimere, Melton and Scotch Tweeds.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, Silk-lined of Fine Coatings.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, Inverness and Glengary Capes.

SPRING OVERCOATS, LARGE STOCK, Made to Measure; Fitting Guaranteed.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. $10 to $35 the Suit.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Every garment warranted.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. With Newmarket and Paletot Coats.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. With Frock and Sack Coats.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Best Foreign and Domestic Goods.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Silk Mixed and other Cassimeres.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Fine Melton and Tricots.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. English and Scotch Tweeds.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Newest Styles and Patterns.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Made to Measure, at short notice.

SPRING CLOTHING—BUSINESS SUITS. Perfect Fitting Guaranteed.

SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. From $20 to $50 the Suit.

SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. Finest Cloths and Doeskins.

SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. Every garment warranted.

SPRING CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. Ready-made and Made to Order.

SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Every Novelty of Style and Material.

SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. From 3 to 16 years.

SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. From $6 to $15 the Suit.

SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. For Home and School Wear.

SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Bismarcks and Garibaldis.

SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Cut-away and Vest Suits.

SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.—Fancy Embroidered and Braided.

SPRING CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS.—Made to Measure, at short notice.

SPRING CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings.

SPRING CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. Perfect fitting guaranteed.

FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Shirts Ready made and Made to Measure.

FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Neglige and Undershirts. Paper and Linen Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.

FREEMAN & BURR,
Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau-st.
Southeast corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

Restores a deranged stomach to its healthy functions, gives a healthy appetite and regular digestion, neutralizes all undue acidity of the stomach, cures nausea and morbid tastes, and fits the stomach for the digestion of the heartiest diet.

The following letters addressed to HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, will prove it:

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1868.

Dear Mr. Hoff:

Please send one dozen of your Malt Extract, with bill; it is for my son, who is something of a consumptive. Your Malt Extract has rendered excellent services to one of our friends in his trouble of the stomach.

Mrs. BERNHARD, No. 613 6th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1868.

Dear Mr. Hoff:

Will you please send again one dozen of your Malt Extract?

EINHORN, M. D., No. 202 West 40th-st.

Leopold Hoff, Esq.:

During two months this Winter I suffered from a severe cough, and, after trying various remedies without relief, was induced to take your Malt Extract.

I take pleasure in informing you that, after using three bottles, the cough left me, and I cheerfully add my testimonial to the many others you have received.

Yours respectfully, T. A. R. WEBSTER.

Sold by the Depot, druggists, grocers and agents.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

Defends Furs and Woolens from MOTHS and MILLERS. Made by THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston. Sold by druggists everywhere.

CHINA, GLASS,
PLATED WARE,
GAS FIXTURES.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 and 567 Broadway,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS TO THEIR ELEGANT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NICKEL-SILVER AND FINE WHITE METAL ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEM BY THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

AMERICAN
CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
STILL AHEAD!
ITS MILK ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE RICHEST AND PUREST!!

A would-be rival company having made certain insinuations regarding the AMERICAN COMPANY'S milk, the AMERICAN asserted that its CONDENSED MILK contained
MORE PURE UNADULTERATED, UNSKIMMED COUNTRY MILK
than any other offered for sale in the City, and challenged proof to the contrary. As the fact still remains undisputed, the AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY takes this method of placing it before the public.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK IS THE MOST CONVENIENT MILK FOR HOTELS AND SHIPPING!
THE MOST ECONOMICAL MILK FOR FAMILIES!
THE PUREST AND SAFEST FOOD FOR INFANTS!
USE THE BEST.

AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,
No. 141 4th-av.

WHILE THE MARRIAGE QUESTION puzzles the social philosophers, while "Polygamy," "Monogamy" and "Celibacy" are under discussion, we beg to refer the reader to a recent discourse, by a distinguished clergyman, in the April number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, under the title of "INORDINATE AFFECTION," which all should read. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

HAND-PLATED AND BRONZED DOOR KNOBS, BUTTS, BELL PULLS, SASH FASTENERS,
And other Furniture to match.
MORTICE AND RIM LOCKS,
PORCELAIN AND MINERAL KNOBS,
and all articles necessary for
FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, IN GREAT VARIETY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. & L. MANY & MARSHALL,
No. 48 Warren-st., New-York.

ROOT'S
WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL
SAFETY BOILER.

Has no large sheet iron shell to explode, is composed entirely of wrought iron tubes tested to 300 pounds, water and steam inside of them, offers
POSITIVE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.
Great economy of fuel over other boilers replaced by it, durability, compactness, simplicity, great facility for examination, cleaning and renewal, freedom from scale and corrosion, has no joints in the fire, lightness, hence low freights, largest boilers, equal in strength to smallest as parts are uniform in size and strength and very light, hence largest boilers can be erected in most inaccessible locations and transported on mules for mountain and
MINING OPERATIONS.
No special skill required in erection or operation, lower cost for setting and reasonable price. Pamphlets, price lists, &c., mailed. Also,
ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINES,
Hoisting machinery, steam pumps, &c.
JOHN B. ROOT,
Root Steam Engine Works,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
LANCASTER CHROME MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Capital, 5,000 Shares, $100 per Share, $500,000.
TRUSTEES.
William Moller, Esq., Albert Havemeyer, Esq.,
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The property of this Company is located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

The shafts are sunk and mining can be resumed at once. About 200 tons of Chrome ore are now lying at the mouth of the shafts ready for manufacture.

The mines are capable of producing about fifteen tons ore per day, which will pay a net profit of $1,200 per day, equal to more than ten per cent. a month upon the investment.

A portion of the Working Capital Stock will be sold at $50 a share, $25 payable at time of subscription, and $25 to be called for as it may be required.

Shares can be had of THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF, No. 71 Broadway; also, reports and prospectus of the Company.

AT COST, PIANOS

A large assortment. I am about removing, and offer a large stock of the best pianos in the market at cost of manufacture. H. WORCESTER,
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J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Successors to F. B. Baldwin,
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
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SPRING STOCK JUST OPEN
AT LOW PRICES.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Military Clothing.
Constantly on hand a full assortment of Epaulettes, Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, &c.

FRENCH GILT JEWELRY.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE NEWEST PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED BY THE IMPORTERS.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.

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CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 308 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip,
New-York.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 257, April 2, 1868.
40, 7, 10, 68, 26, 24, 61, 57, 11, 17, 51, 31, 54.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 258, April 2, 1868.
25, 28, 29, 27, 32, 3, 46, 2, 72, 57, 65, 38.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 309, April 2, 1868.
30, 12, 49, 34, 7, 23, 21, 38, 63, 18, 25, 59, 2.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 310, April 2, 1868.
72, 46, 27, 1, 61, 69, 20, 40, 11, 22, 36, 75.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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